

R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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YORUBA, INTERMEDIATE TEXTS.

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THIS COURSE IS BASED ON A SERIES OF BRIEF MONOLOGUES RECORDED BY A WESTERN-EDUCATED NATIVE SPEAKER OF YORUBA FROM THE OYO AREA. THE TAPES CONSTITUTE THE CENTRAL PART OF THE COURSE, WITH THE TEXT INTENDED AS SUPPLEMENTARY AND AUXILIARY MATERIAL. THE TEXT TOPICS WERE CHOSEN FOR THEIR SPECIAL RELEVANCE TO PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS WHO EXPECT TO USE YORUBA IN NIGERIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE LESS WESTERNIZED AREAS. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IS INTENDED TO BE FACTUAL. A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF THE MATERIAL IS THE "OVERLAPPING" OF THE MONOLOGUES, WHICH APPEAR IN SEVERAL VARIATIONS ON EACH TOPIC. THE SPELLING AND ORTHOGRAPHY USED ARE FOR THE MOST PART STANDARD YORUBA WRITING. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE STUDENT FOR USING THE MATERIALS WITH AND WITHOUT A TUTOR ARE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION. SOME KNOWLEDGE OF YORUBA, INCLUDING KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT TONE RISE AND JUNCTURES, IS ASSUMED ON THE PART OF THE STUDENT. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20402, FOR \$1.25. (AM)

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Y O R U B A

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INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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Y O R U B A

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Authors

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FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

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1967

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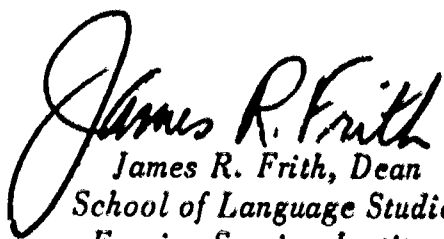
YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

P R E F A C E

The recorded texts which this volume accompanies are intended for use after an introductory Yoruba textbook and before or along with such a course as Wolff's Second-Year Yoruba. Emphasis is on developing vocabulary and fluency. The content of the texts was chosen with special regard to the needs of Peace Corps Volunteers, but it should also be of interest to other students of Yoruba.

The book was produced during the summer of 1966, when Mr. McClure was an intern linguist on the staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Director of the project was Earl W. Stevick, who suggested the format and served as occasional consultant. Irma C. Ponce and Betty Painter typed and assembled the camera copy. Recordings were made in the FSI studios under the direction of Gary Alley. Karen Courtenay of U.C.L.A. provided special assistance in readying three of the texts for publication.

Most of the cost of this project was underwritten by the Peace Corps.


James R. Frith, Dean
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Foreign Service Institute
Department of State

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Introduction

This course is based on a series of brief monologs, recorded impromptu by John O. Oyewale, a western-educated native speaker of Yoruba from the Oyo area. It is intended for students who have already had an introduction to the language. The central part of the course is the recordings; these printed materials are meant to be used in supplementary and auxiliary function.

The distinctive characteristic of this series of monologs is the degree to which they overlap one another. Overlapping is of two kinds. First, there are several monologs on each general topic. Second, each monolog (with one exception) is presented two or three times, with minor variations in each version. Thus, recurrence of grammar and vocabulary is built into the materials without destroying their spontaneity and authenticity.

The topics themselves were chosen for their relevance to the interests of a person -- especially a Peace Corps Volunteer -- who expects to use Yoruba in Nigeria. The information given is intended to be factual. Some topics involve comparison of former times with the present. For others (notably 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 - 26, 29 - 30, 32 - 33) the speaker was asked to talk within the framework of traditional times and customs. In general, the material is slanted for those who are working in less westernized settings.

Each tape recorded monolog is followed by questions relating to it. In the book, each version of each monolog is presented in a number of different ways.

On the fourth tape (32 - Supplement), there are two kinds of supplementary materials which are not represented in the textbook. The first consists of two conversations. The second consists of additional monologs.

The spelling and orthography used are for the most part standard Yoruba writing. The object pronoun and possessive modifier pronoun for third person plural are written nwon here. Students accustomed to a phonemic orthography should note that third person singular object pronouns are indicated in writing by placing a ~ over the vowel of the verb. The system for marking tones uses five symbols:

- ˊ for high or predictable rising glide after low
- ˋ for low or predictable falling glide after high
- ˊˋ for low-rising glide

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- ^ for high-falling glide.
- for mid in words spelled with a ~ , such as sě́ 'do it.' Elsewhere, mid tone is unmarked.

This system, while not always phonetically accurate, is considered adequate for an intermediate level student. Certain words are not marked for tone. There are:

dǎdǎ = dáadáa

òrun = òórùn

pǎpǎ = pàǎpǎǎ

mǎ = máǎ

bǎlẹ = bǎálẹ

nkan = ñnkān

bǎle = bǎálé

Placing both ~ and a single tone mark over a vowel symbolizes a two-mora vowel with level pitch, such as in ǎwé [ááwé]. A knowledge of subject tone rise, juncture between noun and possessive pronoun, and juncture between noun and consonant-initial noun is assumed on the part of the student.

Suggestions to the student for using the materials without a tutor.

1. Listen to a version of one monolog several times before looking at it in the textbook. Find out what you can already comprehend.
2. Study the written materials as necessary to learn the vocabulary and sentence structures used.
3. Listen until you can easily comprehend everything you hear.
4. Using the pause or stop mechanism on your tape recorder, mimic each sentence or phrase-group until smooth, accurate production is easy.
5. Again using the pause or stop control, let the recorder dictate the text to you as you transcribe it.
6. Read aloud the two copies of the speech with words blanked out, filling in the blanks orally as you read.

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7. Mark tones on the copy you wrote as a dictation exercise, stopping the recorder as necessary. Check your marking with the marks in the book. Remember that repeating before marking is usually very helpful.
8. Answer the questions on the tape, using the stop or pause mechanism.
9. Answer any remaining questions in the book.

Suggestions for using the materials with a tutor.

You should first carry out the steps listed above. Then:

1. The tutor may ask additional questions.
2. Ask questions of the tutor, without use of the written copy, immediately following the tutor's reading or reciting of the speech.
3. Complete statements begun by the tutor.
4. Give an English equivalent for any statement given by the tutor. After all versions of a speech have been studied, the tutor should vary the statements from those in the book. (The degree of change should be limited only by your own ability.)
5. Give a brief, somewhat formal speech to the instructor. When possible, this should be recorded and the tutor should help you evaluate it. Request him to comment not only on grammar and pronunciation, but upon total communication effectiveness.

Experimental features of this book.

The substance of this book is simply a series of brief, overlapping texts, presented on the tape and in four printed versions each in the book. These oral texts should give the student ample material for developing comprehension skills within the limits of style and vocabulary inherent in the monologs.

Further, the two different kinds of blank filling (marking tones and supplying the omitted words or phrases) should be an effective substitute for sheer memorization for many students. This is the second experimental feature of the text.

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Finally, the mechanical process of producing the required four copies of the Yoruba is in itself an experiment. From one corrected typed page, four copies of the Yoruba (and one each of the English and the questions) were made, using the Xerox 914 Copier. Words were first crossed out by Mr. Oyewale, then covered by a typist using gummed correction labels on which hyphens had been typed. The English and the questions were copied in order to try to achieve a more uniform appearance in the final photographic reproduction of the book. Thus, a considerable amount of typing, proof reading and correction was avoided.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

JOHN O. OYEWALE was born at Awe, a town near Oyo, and spent his early childhood in Lagos, where his parents were working. At the age of six he returned to Awe, where he received his elementary education. He then went to Tede, near Shaki, to take up an appointment as a probationary teacher for three years. After resigning this post, he attended the Baptist Teachers Training College at Iwo, where he spent five years. He was sent to teach in a Baptist school at Ihiagwa in Owerri Province (Eastern Region) where he stayed for two years. He was later transferred to teach at Ilaro, near Abeokuta, remaining there for four years. During his last six years before coming to the United States, he was in Ibadan, first as a school teacher and then as headmaster.

In 1960, Mr. Oyewale came to the United States to major in English. He holds the Bachelor's degree from Virginia Union University, and the M. A. from Howard University.

H. DAVID McCLURE has an M. A. in Linguistics from Michigan State University, where as a graduate student he was responsible for conducting a course in Yoruba. He is presently on the faculty of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

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YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

LAGOS-TEXT 1

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.

Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.

Okun at'ọsa wa lẹba Eko, ẹugbọn
okun tobi ju ọsa lọ.

The ocean and the lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is larger than the lagoon.

Awọn enia pọ pupọ l'Eko.

There are very many people in Lagos.

Eko ko jinna pupọ s'Abeokuta.

Lagos is not very far from Abeokuta.

Awọn enia t'o wa l'Eko jẹ oniṣowo.

The people who are in Lagos are traders.

Iṣẹ agbẹ ko si tobẹ l'Eko.

Farming is almost nonexistent in Lagos.

Awọn ara Eko fẹran fãjì.

The people of Lagos enjoy an easy life (high living, pleasure).

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Èkó jẹ olú ilú fún Naìjíríà.

Àwọn ènià t'ó wà l'Èkó jẹ oníṣowò.

Òkun àt'òsà wà lẹba Èkó, ṣugbón
òkun tóbí ju òsà lọ.

Iṣẹ agbẹ kò sí tóbě l'Èkó.

Àwọn ènià pọ pupọ l'Èkó.

Àwọn ará Èkó fẹràn fǎjì.

Èkó kò jìnnà pupọ s'Àbẹokuta.

Eko -- olu ilu ---

--- je --- fun Naijiria.

Okun at'osa -- ---, sugbon
okun ---- sa lo.

---- wa lẹba Eko, sugbon
---- tobi ju ---

Awon enia -- ---

---- pọ pupọ l'Eko.

Eko -- --- s'Abẹokuta.

--- ko jinna pupọ s'-----

Awon enia --- --- onisowo.

---- t'o wa l'Eko je -----

Iṣẹ agbẹ -- --- l'Eko.

---- ko si tobě l'----

Awon ara --- fǎjì.

---- Eko fẹran ----

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1. Kinni olu ilu fun Naijiria?
2. Awon omi nla meji wo ni o wa leba Eko?
3. Ewo ni o tobi ju ninu won?
4. Nje enia die ni o ngbe Eko?
5. Ilu wo ni ko jinna pupo si Eko?
6. Iru ise wo ni opolopo awon ti o wa ni Eko nse?
7. Bawo ni ise agbe tise ri ni Eko?
8. Iru igbe aiye wo ni awon ara Eko fẹran?

LAGOS-TEXT 2

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.

Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.

Okun at'osa wa leba Eko, sugbon okun jinna die s'Eko ju osa lo.

The ocean and lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is a little farther from Lagos than the lagoon.

Odo okun kun fun iyọ.

The ocean is full of salt.

Odo osa ko n'iyọ pupọ.

The lagoon does not have a lot of salt.

Abeokuta ko jinna pupọ s'Eko.

Abeokuta is not very far from Lagos.

Ibadan jinna die s'Eko.

Ibadan is a little distance from Lagos.

Ilaro sunmọ Abeokuta ju'badan lo.

Ilaro is closer to Abeokuta than Ibadan.

Èkó jẹ olú ilú fún Nàìjíríà.

Odò òsà kò n'iyọ pupọ.

Òkun àt'òsà wà lẹbà Èkó, sugbón òkun jìnnà díẹ s'Èkó ju òsà lọ.

Abẹ̀òkúta kò jìnnà púpọ̀ s'Èkó.

Ibàdàn jìnnà díẹ̀ s'Èkó.

Odò òkun kún fún iyọ.

Ìláró sunmọ̀ Abẹ̀òkúta ju'badan lọ.

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Eko jẹ ____ fun Naijiria.

____ oṣu ilu ____.

____ wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn
____ jinna diẹ s' ____.

Okun at'ọsa ____ Eko, ____
okun ____ s'Eko ju ọsa lẹ.

____ kun fun iyọ.

Odo okun ____ iyọ.

Odo ọsa ko ____.

____ ko n'iyọ pupọ.

____ jinna pupọ s'Eko.

Abeokuta ko ____ s' ____.

Ibadan ____ diẹ s' ____.

____ jinna ____ s'Eko.

____ sunmọ Abeokuta ____.

Ilaro ____ ju'badan lẹ.

1. Kinni Eko jẹ fun Naijiria?
2. Ninu ọsa ati okun ewo ni o sunmọ Eko ju?
3. Kinni odo okun kun fun?
4. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jinna si Eko si?
5. Ninu Abeokuta ati Ibadan, ewo ni o sunmọ Eko?
6. Ilu wo ni o sunmọ Abeokuta ju Ibadan lẹ?

LAGOS-TEXT 3

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun ilu Naijiria.

Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.

Odo ọsa at'okun wa lẹba Eko, sugbọn okun tobi pupọ j'ọsa lẹ.

The lagoon and ocean are near Lagos, but the ocean is bigger than the lagoon.

Odo okun ni iyọ ninu.

The ocean contains salt.

Ọsa ko ni iyọ to odo okun.

The lagoon does not contain as much salt as the ocean.

Abeokuta ko jinna s'Eko.

Abeokuta is not far from Lagos.

Ibadan jinna s'Eko ju Abeokuta lẹ.

Ibadan is farther from Lagos than Abeokuta.

Ilaro wa larin Abeokuta at'Eko.

Ilaro is between Abeokuta and Lagos.

Èko jẹ olú ilú fún ilú Nàìjíríà.

Abẹ̀òkúta kò jìnnà s'Èkó.

Odò ọsà àt'òkun wà lẹbá Èkó, sugbọn òkun tóbi púpọ̀ j'ọsà lẹ.

Ìbàdàn jìnnà s'Èkó ju Abẹ̀òkúta lẹ.

Odò òkun ní iyọ̀ nínú.

Ìláró wà larin Abẹ̀òkúta àt'Èkó.

Ọsà kò ní iyọ̀ tó odò òkun.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

___ __ olu ilu fun ilu _____.	Eko je ___ ___ ___ ___ Naijiria.
Odo ọsa at'okun ___ ___ Eko, ẹgbẹn okun ___ ___ j'ọsa lẹ.	___ ___ ___ ___ wa lẹba Eko, ___ ___ tobi pupọ ___ ___.
___ okun ___ ọyọ ___.	Odo ___ ni ___ ninu.
Ọsa ___ ___ ọyọ ___ odo okun.	___ ko ni ___ to ___ ___.
Abeokuta ___ jinna _____.	_____ ko _____ s'Eko.
Ibadan _____ s'Eko ju _____.	_____ jinna _____ Abeokuta lẹ.
_____ wa _____ Abeokuta at'Eko.	Ilaro wa l'arin _____.

1. Eko je ___ fun Naijiria.
2. Nibo ni odo okun* ati ọsa wa?
3. Ninu odo okun ati ọsa, ewo ni o kere ju?
4. Iyọ pọ ninu ___ ju ___ lẹ.
5. Bi ibusọ lati Eko si Abeokuta ba je ọgọta, ibusọ lati Eko si Ibadan yio le si ni tabi yio din si ọgọta?
6. Bawo ni Ilaro tiṣe wa si Abeokuta ati Eko?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

IBADAN-TEXT 1

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu fun ijoba iwọ
Ṣurun Naijiria.

Ibadan is the capital city of
the government of the Western
Provinces of Nigeria.

Ojo a mā rọ pupọ n'Ibadan.

It usually rains a lot in Ibadan.

L'asiko erun n'Ibadan, Ṣurun a
mā mu pupọ.

In the dry season in Ibadan, the
sun shines a lot.

Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o tobi ju gbogbo
ilu yoku lọ ni Naijiria.

Ibadan is the city which is
bigger than all other cities
in Nigeria.

Ibadan ni ohun ti o pọ ju Eko lọ
ninu isẹ ọwọ.

Ibadan has more of handicrafts
than Lagos.

Ibadan tobi pupọ ju awon ilu
yoku lọ.

Ibadan is very big, [and]
surpasses the other cities.

Ìbàdàn jẹ olú ilú fún ìjọba iwọ
Ṣurùn Nàìjíríà.

Ìbàdàn jẹ ilú t'ó tóbi ju gbogbo
ilú yókù lọ ní Nàìjíríà.

Òjò a mā rọ púpọ n'Ìbàdàn.

Ìbàdàn ní ohun tí ó pọ ju Èkó lọ
nínú isẹ ọwọ.

L'asìkò èrùn n'Ìbàdàn, Ṣurùn a
mā mú púpọ.

Ìbàdàn tóbi púpọ ju àwọn ilú
yókù lọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu ___ iwọ
 őrun Naijiria.

___ olu ilu ___ ijoba ___
 ___ Naijiria.

___ a mǎ rọ ___ n'Ibadan.

Ojo a ___ n'Ibadan.

L'asiko ___ n'Ibadan, őrun a
 ___ pupọ.

L'asiko ẹrun ___,
 mǎ mu ___.

Ibadan jẹ ___ ju gbogbo
 ilu yoku lẹ ni Naijiria.

___ ilu t'o tobi ju ___
 ___ lẹ ni Naijiria.

Ibadan ni ohun ti o pọ ju ___
 ninu ___.

Ibadan ni ___ ju Eko lẹ
 ninu iṣe ọwọ.

___ tobi pupọ ju ___
 ___ lẹ.

Ibadan ___ ju awọn ilu
 yoku lẹ.

1. Da'rukọ olu ilu fun ijoba iwọ őrun Naijiria.
2. Bawo ni ojo ẹ nrọ si ni Ibadan?
3. Ẹ apejuwe oju ọjọ ni asiko ẹrun ni Ibadan.
4. Fi titobi Ibadan we awọn ilu 'yoku ni Naijiria.
5. Kinni Ibadan ni ti o pọ ju ti Eko lẹ?

IBADAN-TEXT 2

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu fun ijoba iwọ
ōrun Naijiria.

Ibadan is the capital city of
the government of the Western
Provinces of Nigeria.

Ibadan ni o tobi ju ninu gbogbo
ilu ti o wa ni Naijiria.

It is Ibadan which is biggest
of all the cities which are
in Nigeria.

Ọja pọ pupọ n'Ibadan.

The markets of Ibadan are very
plentiful.

Ibadan ko jinna pupọ si Sāgamu.

Ibadan is not very far from
Sagamu.

Ibadan ko tun jinna si Ọyọ ati
Abeokuta.

Ibadan is also not far from
Oyo and Abeokuta.

Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan pọ pupọ ju
t'ilu yoku lẹ.

The markets which are in Ibadan
are very numerous, more than
those of all the other cities.

Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o ni oniṣowo pupọ.

Ibadan is a city which has many
traders.

Awọn ara Ibadan jẹ ọlọgbọn.

The people of Ibadan are wise
(smart).

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ìbàdàn jẹ olú ilú fún ìjọba iwọ
òrùn Nàìjíríà.

Ìbàdàn nì ó tóbì ju nínú gbogbo
ilú tí ó wà ní Nàìjíríà.

Ọjà pọ̀ púpọ̀ n'Ìbàdàn.

Ìbàdàn kò jìnna púpọ̀ sí Šàgámù.

Ibadan je --- fun ijoba iwọ
òrun Naijiria.

----- o tobi ju ninu gbogbo
--- ni Naijiria.

--- pọ pupọ n'-----.

----- ko jinna pupọ si -----.

----- jinna si Ọyọ ati
Abẹokuta.

Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan --- ju
t'ilu yoku lo.

Ibadan --- ni oniṣowo pupọ.

----- je ọlọgbọn.

Ìbàdàn kò tún jìnna sí Ọyọ̀ àtí
Abẹ̀òkúta.

Ọjà t'ó wà n'Ìbàdàn pọ̀ púpọ̀ ju
t'ilú yókù lọ.

Ìbàdàn jẹ̀ ilú t'ó ní oníṣòwò púpọ̀.

Awọn ara Ìbàdàn jẹ ọlọgbọn.

----- je olu ilu fun -----
òrun Naijiria.

Ibadan ni o ---- ninu gbogbo
--- ti o wa ni Naijiria.

Ọja -- ---- n'Ibadan.

Ibadan -- ---- si Šàgamu.

Ibadan ko tun jinna si ---
-----.

--- -- ---- pọ pupọ ju
t'ilu yoku lo.

Ibadan je ilu t'o ni -----.

Awọn ara Ibadan je -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jẹ fun iṣẹ iṣẹ ọrun Naijiria?
2. Ilu wo ni o tobi ju ni Naijiria?
3. Da'rukọ nkan kan ti o pọ pupọ ni Ibadan.
4. Da'rukọ ilu mēta ti ko jinna si Ibadan.
5. Ẹ apejuwe awọn ara Ibadan.
6. Iru awọn ọṣiṣe wo l'o pọ ni Ibadan?

IFE - TEXT 1

Ile-Ife je ilu t'o se pataki pupo
fun awon Yoruba. .

Ife is a city of great importance
to the Yoruba people.

Itan so wipe Yoruba bere lati
Ile-Ife.

Tradition says the Yorubas
originated from Ife.

Oduduwa l'en ti o se Yoruba silo.

Oduduwa is the person from whom
the Yorubas have descended.

Ife je ilu t'o tobi.

Ife is a large city.

Opolopo ere l'o wa ni Ile-Ife.

There are many pictorial
carvings in Ife.

Opa Oranyan je ohun t'o se pataki
ni Ile-Ife.

Oranyan's staff is an important
thing in Ife.

Oduduwa t'o se Yoruba silo je
enia ti o se pataki.

Oduduwa from whom the Yorubas
descended is an important
person.

Ile-Ife je ilu t'o se patàkì púpò
fún àwọn Yorùbá. .

Opòlòpò èrè l'ó wà ní Ilé-Ifè.

Ìtàn sọ wípé Yorùbá bèrè látí
Ilé-Ifè.

Opá Òránýàn jẹ ohun t'ó se patàkì
ní Ilé-Ifè.

Odùduwà l'en tì ó se Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Odùduwà t'ó se Yorùbá sílẹ̀ jẹ
enìà tì ó se patàkì.

Ifè je ilu t'o tobi.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ile-Ife je ilu t'o -- ----- pupo
fun awon Yoruba.

Ile-Ife je ilu t'o se pataki pupo
fun -----.

Itan so wipe ----- lati
Ile-Ife.

----- Yoruba bere lati
Ile-Ife.

----- l'en ti o -- ----- si.

Oduduwa l'en ti o se -----.

Ife je ilu t'o -----.

----- ilu t'o tobi.

----- l'o wa ni Ile-Ife.

Opolopo ----- l'o wa ni -----.

----- je ohun t'o se pataki
ni Ile-Ife.

Opa Oranyan je -----
ni Ile-Ife.

Oduduwa t'o se ----- je
enia ti o se pataki.

Oduduwa t'o se Yoruba si je
-----.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ife je fun awon Yoruba?
2. Kinni itan so nipa isedale awon Yoruba?
3. Tani o se awon Yoruba si?
4. Ife kere ni tabi o tobi?
5. Da'ruk awon nkan ti o po ni Ile-Ife.
6. Kinni o se pataki ti a le ri ni Ile-Ife?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

IFE - TEXT 2

Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ẹ pataki pupọ ninu
itan Yoruba.

Ife is a city of great importance
in Yoruba tradition.

Oduduwa ni ẹni t'o ẹ awọn Yoruba
sílẹ.

Oduduwa is the person from whom
the Yorubas have descended.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun tí o ẹ pataki
lati rí ni Ile-Ifẹ.

The staff of Oranyan is an
important thing to see in Ife.

Ẹni ni orukọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.

Oni is the titular name of the
ruler of Ife.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kí sáǎ kọla.

The people of Ife usually do
not have facial markings.

Ifẹ jẹ ilu tí o lókíkí pupọ ninu
awọn Naijíríà.

Ife is a city of great fame in
all Nigeria.

Awon ara Ile-Ifẹ jẹ oníṣẹ ọwọ.

The people of Ife are craftsmen.

Ifẹ jẹ ilú t'ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ̀ ninu.
ìtàn Yorùbá.

Ẹni ni orúkọ ọba Ilé-Ifẹ 'jẹ.

Odùduwà ni ẹni t'ó ẹ àwọn Yorùbá
sílẹ.

Awọn ará Ilé-Ifẹ kí sáǎ kọlǎ.

Ọpá Ọrányàn jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pàtàkì
látí rí ní Ilé-Ifẹ.

Ifẹ jẹ ilú tí ó lókíkí púpọ̀ nínú
àwọn Nàìjíríà.

Àwon ará Ilé-Ifẹ jẹ oníṣẹ ọwọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- ilu t'o se pataki pupo ninu.
itan -----.

Ifẹ je ilu t'o se ----- pupo ninu
----- Yoruba.

Oduduwa ni eni t'o se -----
sile.

----- ni eni t'o -- awon Yoruba
sile.

Opa Oranyan je ohun ti o -- -----
----- ni Ile-Ife.

--- ----- je ohun ti o se pataki
----- ni Ile-Ife.

Oni ni ----- Ile-Ife 'je.

--- ni oruko oba --- -- 'je.

----- Ile-Ife ki sabã kola.

Awon ara Ile-Ife ki -----.

--- -- -- ti o lokiki pupo ninu
awon Naijiria.

Ifẹ je ilu ti o ----- ninu
awon Naijiria.

Awon ara --- -- -- onise owo.

Awon ara Ile-Ife je -----.

1. Da'ruko ilu ti o se pataki ninu itan Yoruba.
2. Tani Oduduwa je?
3. Nibo ni opa Oranyan wa?
4. Kinni oruko oye oba Ile-Ife?
5. Nje awon ara Ile-Ife a mã sabã kola?
6. Ise wo ni awon ara Ile-Ife nse?

IFE - TEXT 3

Ifẹ jẹ ilu tí ó ẹ pataki pupọ́ nínú
awọn itan Yoruba.

Ife is a city of great importance
in the traditions of the Yorubas.

Oduduwa ni ẹnì tí itan sọ wípe ó ẹ
Yoruba sílẹ̀.

Oduduwa is the person from whom,
according to tradition, the
Yorubas have descended.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pataki
lati rí nì Ile-Ifẹ.

The staff of Oranyan is an
important thing to see in Ife.

Ọnì nì orukọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.

Oni is the titular name of the
ruler of Ife.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kì sáá kọlẹ.

The people of Ife usually do not
have facial markings.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kun fun ẹ́ ọwọ́.

The people of Ife are fond of
craft work.

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu tí ó dara.

Ife is a nice city.

Ifẹ jẹ ilú tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ́ nínú
awọn ìtàn Yorùbá.

Ọ̀nì nì orúkọ ọ̀ba Ilé-Ifẹ́ 'jẹ.

Odùduwà nì ẹnì tí ìtàn sọ wípe ó ẹ
Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ́ kì sáá kọlẹ́.

Ọ̀pá Ọ̀ranyàn jẹ ohun tí ó ẹ pàtàkì
látí rí nì Ilé-Ifẹ́.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ́ kun fun ẹ́ ọwọ́.

Ilé-Ifẹ́ jẹ ilú tí ó dara.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- --- ti o se ----- pupo ninu
awon itan Yoruba.

Ifẹ je ilu ti o se pataki pupo ninu
----- Yoruba.

Oduduwa ni eni ti ---- -- ---- o se
Yoruba sile.

----- -- eni ti itan so wipe o se
-----.

--- ----- je ohun ti o -- -----
lati ri ni Ile-Ife.

Opa ----- je ohun ti o se pataki
----- ni Ile-Ife.

Oni ni oruko --- -- -- 'je.

--- -- ----- oba Ile-Ife 'je.

----- -- -- -- ki sabã kola.

Awon ara Ile-Ife ki -----.

Awon --- -- -- -- kun fun --- -- --.

Awon ara Ile-Ife --- -- -- iseq owq.

Ile-Ife je ilu ti - ----.

Ile-Ife je --- -- -- dara.

1. Ifẹ je ilu _____ ninu awon itan Yoruba.
2. _____ ni eniti itan so wipe o se awon Yoruba sile.
3. Tani oni je?
4. _____ je ohun ti o se pataki lati ri ni Ile-Ife.
5. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ife je?
6. Kinni awon ara Ile-Ife ki sabã se?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

OYO - TEXT 1

Oyo jẹ ilu ti o ẹe pataki ni ile
Yoruba.

Oyo is an important town in
Yoruba land.

Awon ilu ti o wa yika Oyo ni Awe,
Akinmorin, Fiditi ati Shaki.

The towns that surround Oyo are
Awe, Akinmorin, Fiditi and
Shaki.

Awon onise owo po pupo ni Oyo.

There are many traders in Oyo.

Shango ni oba ti o ẹe pataki ni
Oyo.

Shango was an important king
in Oyo.

Ile kan ti a npe ni Atiba jẹ ile
ti o tobi pupo nibe.

A building that we call 'Atiba'
is a building which is very
big there.

Igba gbigbe ati aworan po pupo
ni Oyo.

Carving of calabashes and drawings
are very numerous (common) in
Oyo.

Akesan ni oja ti o tobi pupo larin
Oyo.

Akesan is the market which is
very big in Oyo.

Awon ara Oyo fẹran lati ma lo
s'oko, won si fẹran lati ma
jo ni oja nigbat'o ba di ojo
ale.

The people of Oyo love to go to
the farm, and they like to
dance in the market when it
becomes evening.

Oyo jẹ ilu ti ko jinna pupo si
Ibadan.

Oyo is a town which is not very
far from Ibadan.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilú tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀
Yorùbá.

Àwọn ilú tí ó wà yíkà Ọ̀yọ́ ní Ẹ̀wẹ́,
Akínmòrìn, Fídítì àti Shakí.

Àwọn oníṣẹ́ ọ̀wọ́ pọ́ púpọ́ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Ẹ̀sàngó ní ọ̀ba tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì ní
Ọ̀yọ́.

Ile kan tí à npe ní Àtìbà jẹ́ ile
tí ó tóbi púpọ́ nìbẹ́.

Igbá gbígbe àti àwòrán pọ́ púpọ́
ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àkẹ̀sán ní ọ̀jà tí ó tóbi púpọ́ lắrìn
Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ará Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ lẹ́
s'óko, nwọn sì fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ
jó ní ọ̀jà nígbàt'ó bá dí ọ̀jọ́
alẹ́.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilú tí kò jìnnà púpọ́ sí
Ìbàdàn.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilu ti o ẹ̀ pàtakit -- ----
-----.

Awọn ilu ti o -- ---- ni Ẹ̀wẹ́,
Akinmòrìn, Fídítì ati Shakí.

Awọn ----- pọ́ púpọ́ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

----- ní ọ̀ba tí o -- ----- ní
Ọ̀yọ́.

Ile kan ti a npe -- ----- jẹ́ ile
ti o tobi púpọ́ nìbẹ́.

----- ati aworan pọ́ púpọ́
ní Ọ̀yọ́.

----- ní ọ̀ja tí o ---- pupọ́ lắrìn
Ọ̀yọ́.

Awọn ara Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ lẹ́
s'-----, nwọn si fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ
-- -- nigbat'o ba di ọ̀jọ́
alẹ́.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ilu ti ko ----- sí
Ìbàdàn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- --- ti o     pataki ni ile
Yoruba.

Igba gbigb  ati ----- p  pup 
ni Oyo.

Awon ilu ti o wa yika Oyo ni ---,
-----, Fiditi ati Shaki.

Akasan ni --- ti o ----- larin
Oyo.

Awon onise  wo --- --- ni Oyo.

Awon ara Oyo -----
s'---, nwon si feran lati ma
jo ni oja nigbat'o ba di ojo
ale.

Sango ni --- -- -- pataki ni
Oyo.

--- --- ti a npe ni Atiba je ---
ti o ----- pupo nibe.

--- -- ilu ti ko jinna pupo si
-----.

1. Nibo ni ilu Oyo wa?
2. Awon ilu wo ni o yi Oyo ka?
3. Awon onise wo ni o po pupo ni Oyo?
4. Da'ruk  okan ninu awon o a ti o   pataki ni Oyo.
5. Iru ile wo ni Atiba je?
6. Aworan ati kinni o po pupo ni Oyo?
7. Oja wo ni o tobi pupo larin Oyo?
8. Da'ruk  nkan meji ti awon ara Oyo feran lati ma  .
9. Nje Oyo jinna pupo si Ibadan?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

OYO - TEXT 2

Oyo jẹ ilu ti o ẹe pataki pupọ
ni igboro¹ iwọ Ọrun Naijiria.

Oyo is a town which is very
important in western Nigeria.

Awọn ara Oyo fẹran lati mǎ gbẹ
igba ati iṣe ọna.

The people of Oyo love to carve
calabashes and [they like the]
act of embroidery.

Ẹfin ni ile² ti o tobi pupọ ni
Oyo.

The palace is a very big
building in Oyo.

Atiba tun jẹ ile kan ti o ẹe
pataki ni igboro Oyo.

Atiba is also a very important
building in Oyo.

Ọja ti awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ
na ni Oyo ni a npe ni Akesan.

The market where the people like
to trade in Oyo is what we
call 'Akesan.'

Shango ni ọba ti o jẹ eni ti o ẹe³
Oyo do.

Shango was a king that founded
Oyo (new Oyo).

¹/ni igboro iwọ Ọrun Naijiria/ means 'in all of
western Nigeria.'

²/ilu/ was corrected to /ile/.

³It should be either /ṣe...ṣiṣe/ or /tẹ...do/,
but not /ṣe...do/ as it is.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ni agbegbe Ọyọ awon agbe pọ pupọ.

In the vicinity of Oyo farmers are very numerous.

Iṣeyin, Shaki, Āwẹ ni awon ilu ti nwon yi Ọyọ ka.

Iseyin, Shaki and Awe are the towns that surround Oyo.

Awon ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mā jo ni ọwọ alẹ.

The people of Oyo love to dance in the evening.

Ọyọ jẹ ilú tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ ní ìgboro iwọ ǫrùn Nàìjíríà.

Ẹ̀angó ni ọba tí ó jẹ ẹni tí ó ẹ Ọyọ dó.

Àwọn ará Ọyọ fẹràn láti mā gbẹ igbá àti isẹ ọ̀nà.

Ní àgbègbè Ọyọ àwọn àgbẹ pọ pupọ.

Àfin ni ilé tí ó tóbi púpọ ní Ọyọ.

Iṣeyin, Shaki, Āwẹ ní awon ilu ti nwon yi Ọyọ ka.

Àtìbà tún jẹ ilé kan tí ó ẹ pàtàkì ní ìgboro Ọyọ.

Awon ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mā jó ní ọwọ alẹ.

Ọjà tí awon ẹnià fẹràn láti mā ná ní Ọyọ ni à npe ní Àkẹsán.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- --- -- - -- --- pupo
ni igboro iwo Òrun Naijiria.

Awon ara Oyo fẹran lati mǎ gbẹ
--- -- --- -- .

---ni ile ti o --- --- ni
Oyo.

--- -- --jẹ ile kan ti o ẹ
pataki ni --- Oyo.

--- ti awon enia fẹran --- --
-- ni Oyo ni a npe ni Akesan.

--- -- ---ti o jẹ eni ti o ẹ
Oyo do.

Ni agbegbe Oyo --- --- po pupo.

--- --, Shaki, --- ni awon ilu ti
nwon yi Oyo ka.

Awon ara Oyo fẹran lati mǎ jo --
--- -- .

Oyo jẹ ilu ti o ẹ pataki pupo
ni igboro --- .

---fẹran lati mǎ gbẹ
igba ati iṣe ona.

--- ni ile ti o tobi pupo ni
---.

Atiba tun jẹ --- ti o ẹ
---ni igboro Oyo.

Oja ti awon enia --- lati mǎ
na ni Oyo ---.

Ṣango ni oḃa --- o ẹ
Oyo do.

Ni --- awon agbẹ po pupo.

--- --, --- --, ---ni awon ilu ti
nwon yi Oyo ka.

Awon ara Oyo fẹran --- -- -- ni
owo ale.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ọyọ jẹ ni igboro iwọ Ẹrun Naijiria?
2. Lehin igba gbigbẹ, kinni awon ara Ọyọ tun fẹran lati mǎ se?
3. Da'rukọ ile meji ti o se pataki ni Ọyọ.
4. Nibo ni a npe ni Akesan ni Ọyọ?
5. Tani sango jẹ?
6. Iru ise wo ni opolopo awon enia nse ni agbegbe Ọyọ?
7. Yato si Shaki, da'rukọ ilu meji miran ti o yi Ọyọ ka.
8. Kinni awon ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mǎ se ni owo ale?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 1

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu
ti o tobi ni iwọ Ọrun Naijiria.

Ogbomosho is one of the big
towns in western Nigeria.

Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni
Oyo, Ilorin ati Ejigbo.

The towns which surround
Ogbomosho are Oyo, Ilorin
and Ejigbo.

Ogbomoshọ to bi maili
mẹtadinlọgbọn si Oyo.

Ogbomosho is about twenty-
seven miles from Oyo.

Awọn oniṣe Ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibe.

There are many missionaries
there.

Awọn ti o wa nibe ni ijo
Baptisi.

Those that are there belong
to the Baptist Mission.

Nwọn kọ sọsi ti o tobi, nwọn si
ni ile'we ti o pọ pupọ ni
Ogbomoshọ.

They built a big church, and
they have schools that are
very numerous in Ogbomosho.

Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibe ni
a npe ni Taki.

The market which is very
important there is what
we call 'Taki.'

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ jẹ oniṣowo,
nwọn a si mǎ lọ si idale.

The inhabitants of Ogbomosho
are traders, and they usually
travel far from home ('usually
go to distant places').

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ogbómòshọ jẹ ọkan nínú àwọn ilú
tí ó tóbi ní iwọ ńrùn Nàìjíríà.

Àwọn ilú tí ó yí Ogbómòshọ ká ni
Ọyọ, Ilórin àti Èjìgbò.

Ogbómòshọ tó bí máìlì
mètàdínlọgbòn sí Ọyọ.

Àwọn oníṣẹ Ọlórún pọ púpọ nìbẹ.

Àwọn tí ó wà nìbẹ ní ìjọ
Baptísì.

Nwọn kọ sọ̀sì tí ó tóbi, nwọn si
ní ilê'wé tí ó pọ púpọ ní
Ogbómòshọ.

Ọjà tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ nìbẹ ni
à npe ní Takí.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ jẹ oníṣowò,
nwọn a sì mǎ lọ sí ìdálẹ.

----- ninu awọn ilu
ti o tobi ni iwọ ńrùn Naijiria.

Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni
---, ----- ati Ejigbo.

Ogbomoshọ to bi -----
mètadinlọgbòn -- ----.

Awọn ----- pọ púpọ nìbẹ.

Awọn ti o wa nìbẹ ni ìjọ
-----.

Nwọn kọ -----, nwọn si
ni ile'we ti o pọ pupọ ni
Ogbomoshọ.

Ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ nìbẹ ni
- --- -- ----.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ jẹ -----,
nwọn a si mǎ lọ si -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu
ti o ---- ni ----.

Awọn ti o wa nibe ni ----.

Awọn ilu ti o -- ---- ni
Oyo, Ilorin ati Ejigbo.

Nwọn kọ sọsi ti o tobi, nwọn si
ni ---'--- ti o pọ pupọ ni
Ogbomoshọ.

Ogbomoshọ to bi maili
----- Oyo.

----- pupọ nibe ni
a npe ni Taki.

----- ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibe.

----- jẹ oniṣowo,
nwọn a si mǎ lọ si idale.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ogbomoshọ jẹ ni iwo Ọrun Naijiria?
2. Awọn ilu wo ni o yi Ogbomoshọ ka?
3. Bawo ni Ogbomoshọ ti jinna si Oyo to?
4. Awọn ijo (ojiṣe ọlọrun) wo lo pọ ni Ogbomoshọ?
5. Kinni awọn ijo nǎ kọ si Ogbomoshọ?
6. Ọja wo ni o ṣe pataki pupọ ni Ogbomoshọ?
7. Iru iṣe wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ogbomoshọ nṣe?
8. Nibo ni awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mǎ lọ?

OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 2

Ninu awọn ilu ti o wà ni ilẹ
Yoruba, Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan
ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.

Among the towns that are in
Yoruba land, Ogbomosho is
one of the big ones.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati
má lọ si idalẹ ati lati má
sowo.

The people of Ogbomosho like
to travel far from home and
to trade.

Ọja ti o se pataki pupọ nibe
l'a npe ni Taki.

The market which is very
important there is what
we call 'Taki.'

Awọn oniṣe Ọlọrun gẹgẹbi Baptisi
pọ pupọ nibe.

The missionaries such as the
Baptists are very numerous
there.

Nwọn kọ sọsi ati ile'we fun awọn
omọ.

They built churches and schools
for the (Ogbomosho) children.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati má
ro ọka amọla ati lati má se
ọbẹ gbẹgiri.

The Ogbomosho people love to
prepare turned yam flour
and to cook bean soup.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran iṣe
Ọlọrun, nwọn a si má lọ si
sọsi nigba gbogbo.

The people of Ogbomosho love
Christianity, and they go
to church all the time.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ tun fẹran
lati má kọla, pápá julọ bamu.

The people of Ogbomosho love
to have facial marks,
especially one called 'bamu.'

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nínú àwọn ilú tí ó wà ní ilẹ̀
Yorùbá, Ogbómòshọ jẹ ọ̀kan
nínú àwọn èyí tí ó tóbi.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ
mǎ lọ sí idálẹ̀ àti látí mǎ
sowó.

Ọjà tí ó se pàtàkì púpọ̀ níbẹ̀
l'á npè ní Takí.

Àwọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọlórún gégẹ́bí Baptísì
pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Nwọn kọ sọ̀sì àti ilẹ̀'wé fún àwọn
omọ.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ
ro ọ̀kà àmọ̀lǎ àti látí mǎ se
ọ̀bẹ̀ gbẹ̀gírì.

Awọn ará Ogbómòshọ fẹ̀ràn iṣẹ̀
Ọlórún, nwọn a sì mǎ lọ sí
sọ̀sì nígbà gbogbo.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshọ tún fẹ̀ràn
látí mǎ kọ̀lǎ, pǎpǎ jùlọ̀ bāmú.

Ninu awọn ilu -- -- -- ilẹ̀
Yoruba, Ogbomoshọ je ọ̀kan
ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹ̀ràn ----
-- -- -- -- -- atí látí mǎ
sowo.

Ọja ti o se pataki pupọ̀ níbẹ̀
l'a -- -- --.

Awọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọlórún -----
pọ̀ pupọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Nwọn kọ ---- atí ----- fun awọn
omọ.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹ̀ràn lati mǎ
ro --- ----- atí lati mǎ se
--- -----.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹ̀ràn iṣẹ̀
Ọlórún, nwọn a si mǎ lọ si
---- -----.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ tun fẹ̀ràn
lati mǎ ----, pǎpǎ jùlọ̀ ----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

----- ti o wa ni ile
Yoruba, ----- je o kan
ninu awon eyi ti o tobi.

----- fẹran lati
mã lo si idale ati lati mã
sowo.

----- pupo nibe
l'a npe ni Taki.

Awon ----- gegebĩ Baptisi
po pupo nibe.

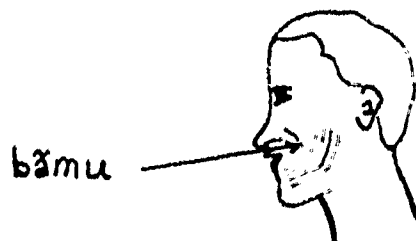
----- sọsi ati ile'we fun -----
-----.

----- fẹran lati mã
ro oka amola ati lati mã se
obe gbegiri.

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ -----
-----, nwon a si mã lo si
sọsi nigba gbogbo.

Awon ara Ogbomoshọ -----
----- kola, pãpã julọ bamu.

1. Ogbomoshọ je o kan ninu awon ilu ti o _____ ni Nigeria.
2. Pelu owo sise kinni awon ara Ogbomoshọ tun fẹran lati mã se?
3. Nibo ni a npe ni Taki?
4. Onje wo ni awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã toju?
5. Awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran ise Olorun, nwon a si mã lo _____.
6. Iru ila wo ni awon ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã ko?



YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

OGBOMOSHỌ - TEXT 3

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu
ti o ẹ pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Ogbomosho is one of the towns
which is important in Yoruba
land.

Awọn enia pọ pupọ ni ilu yi.

There are very many people in
this town.

Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mǎ
sowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mǎ
lọ si idale.

The people of the town love to
trade and they love to travel
far from home.

Ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ nibẹ
l'a npe ni Taki.

The market which is very
important there is what
we call 'Taki.'

Awọn onise, Ọlọrun, pǎpǎ julọ
Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.

The missionaries, especially
the Baptists, are very
numerous there.

Nwọn ni sọsi t'o tobi, nwọn
si ni awọn sukũ lẹpẹlẹpẹ.

They have big churches, and
they have very many pupils.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati
mǎ se ọbẹ gbẹgiri ati ọka
amọla.

The people of Ogbomosho love
to cook bean soup and turned
yam flour.

Ọyọ, Ilorin, Ejigbo ati awọn ilu
bẹ lẹ ni nwọn yi Ogbomoshọ ka.

Oyo, Ilorin, Ejigbo and such
other towns are those that
surround Ogbomosho.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ogbómòshò jẹ ọkan nínú àwọn ilú
tí ó ẹ pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Nwón ní sọ̀sì t'ó tóbi, nwón
sì ní àwọn suku lópòlópò.

Àwọn ènià pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní ilú yí.

Àwọn ará Ogbómòshò fẹràn láti
má se ọ̀bẹ̀ gbẹ̀gírì àti ọkà
àmọ̀là.

Àwọn ará ilú nà fẹràn láti má
sòwò, nwón sì fẹràn láti má
lọ sí idálẹ̀.

Ọ̀yọ́, Ilọ́rin, Èjìgbò àti àwọn ilú
bẹ̀ lọ ní nwón yí Ogbómòshò ká.

Ọjà tí ó ẹ pàtàkì púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀
l'á npe ní Taki.

Àwọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọlórún, pàpá jùlọ
Baptísì pọ̀ púpọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

Ogbomoshò jẹ ọkan nínú awọn ilu.
ti o ẹ pataki --- --- ---.

Nwón ni sọ̀sì t'o tobi, nwón
si ni awọn ---- ---.

Awọn enia -- --- ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshò ---- ---
-- -- ọ̀bẹ̀ gbẹ̀gírì ati ọkà
amọ̀la.

Awọn ara ilu nà ---- ---
----, nwón si fẹràn lati má
lọ si idálẹ̀.

---, ---, --- ati awọn ilu
bẹ̀ lọ ní nwón yí Ogbomoshò ka.

--- --- pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀
l'a npe ni Taki.

Awọn oníṣẹ̀ Ọlórún, ---- ---
----- pọ̀ pupọ̀ nìbẹ̀.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ogbomoshọ jẹ ọkan ---- ----
ti o ẹ pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Nwọn ni ---- ----, nwọn
si ni awọn sukũ lẹpẹlẹpẹ.

---- ---- ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati
mã se ---- ati ----
-----.

Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mã
şowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mã
-- -- ----.

Ọyọ, Ilorin, Ejigbo ---- ----
-- -- ni nwọn yi Ogbomoshọ ka.

Ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ nibe
l'a ----.

-----, pãpã julọ
Baptisi pọ pupọ nibe.

1. Nibo ni Ogbomoshọ wa?
2. Bawo ni enia tişe pọ ni Ogbomoshọ si?
3. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati ẹ.
4. ---- ni ọja ti o ẹ pataki pupọ ni Ogbomoshọ.
5. Ọbẹ wo ni awọn ara Ogbomoshọ fẹran lati mã ẹ?
6. Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomoshọ ka ni ----, ----, ati ----.

Ẹ̀WÈ - TEXT 1

Ẹ̀WÈ jẹ́ ilu kekere kan lẹ́ba Oyo.

Awe is a small town near Oyo.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀WÈ fẹ́ran lati má lẹ́
s'oko.

The people of Awe like to go
to [their] farms.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ẹ̀WÈ fẹ́ran lati
má sowo.

Many of the people of Awe like
to engage in trading [i.e.,
retail merchandising].

Awọn ara Ẹ̀WÈ fẹ́ran lati má gbe
ile kanná.

The people of Awe like to live
in the same house together
[as families].

Awọn ẹbí a má gbe pọ́ loju kanná.

Those families usually live
together at the same place.

Gbogbo awọn enia t'ó wa ní Ẹ̀WÈ
lé ní ẹgbàwa.

All the people of Awe exceed
20,000.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀WÈ fẹ́ran lati má lẹ́
s'ọja.

The people of Awe like to go
to market.

Ọpọlọpọ ile pámù l'ó wa l'Ẹ̀WÈ.

There are many pan-roofed¹
houses in Awe.

¹Corrugated iron sheets.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwẹ jẹ ilú kẹkẹ kan lẹbà ọyọ.

Àwọn ẹbí a mǎ gbé pọ lójú kannǎ.

Àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí mǎ lẹ
s'òkò.

Gbogbo àwọn ènià t'ó wà ní Àwẹ
lé ní ẹgbàwá.

Ọpọlọpọ àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí
mǎ sòwò.

Àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí mǎ lẹ
s'ọjà.

Àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí mǎ gbé
ilé kannǎ.

Ọpọlọpọ ilé pámù l'ó wà l'Àwẹ.

Àwẹ jẹ ilu kekere kan ---- .

Awọn ẹbí a mǎ gbe pọ ---- .

---- fẹràn látí mǎ lẹ
s'òkò.

Gbogbo awọn enia ---
le ní ẹgbàwá.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn ----
-- .

Awọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí ---
s'----.

Awọn ará Àwẹ ----
ilé kannǎ.

----- l'ó wà l'Àwẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

<p> $\tilde{A}wẹ$ jẹ --- ----- kan lẹba Ọyọ. $\tilde{A}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ fẹran ---- -- -- s'---- . ----- $\tilde{A}wẹ$ fẹran lati mā sọwo. $\tilde{A}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ fẹran lati mā gbe --- ----- . </p>	<p> ----- a mā gbe pọ loju kannā. Gbogbo $\tilde{a}wọn$ enia t'ọ --- -- ---- -- -- ẹgbāwa. $\tilde{A}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ ----- -- -- lẹ s'ọja. Ọpọlọpọ --- ----- l'ọ wa l'$\tilde{A}wẹ$. </p>
---	---

1. Lẹba ilu wo ni $\tilde{A}wẹ$ wa?
2. Iru iṣe wo ni ọpọlọpọ $\tilde{a}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ fẹran lati mā ẹ?
3. Bawo ni $\tilde{a}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ ẹ fẹran lati mā gbe?
4. $\tilde{A}wọn$ enia ti o wa ni $\tilde{A}wẹ$ ti pọ to?
5. Iru ile wo lo pọ l' $\tilde{A}wẹ$?
6. Bawo ni $\tilde{a}wọn$ ebi ẹ ngbe ni $\tilde{A}wẹ$?
7. Da orukọ ibi mejì ti $\tilde{a}wọn$ ara $\tilde{A}wẹ$ fẹran lati mā lẹ.

Ẹ̀WÈ - TEXT 2

Ẹ̀wè jẹ́ ilu kẹ́kẹ́ kan lẹ́ba Ọ̀yọ́.

Awe is a certain small town
near Oyo.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wè fẹ́ran lati má lẹ́ s'ọ́kọ.

The people of Awe like to go
to [their] farms.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awọn ara Ẹ̀wè l'ọ́ tun
fẹ́ran lati má lẹ́ s'Èkọ.

Also, many of the people of
Awe like to go to Lagos.

Nwọn fẹ́ran lati má gbẹ́ pọ́ l'ọ́ju
kanná.

They like to live together in
the same place.

Awọn ẹbí a má gbẹ́ ile kanná pọ́.

The families usually live
together in the same house.

Awọn tí ọ́ ngbẹ́ Ẹ̀wè lẹ́ ní ẹgbàwá.

Those who live at Awe exceed
20,000.

(Lẹ́hin ná) awọn ara Ẹ̀wè fẹ́ran
lati má lẹ́ s'ídálẹ́.

The people of Awe like to
travel.

Ìsẹ́ ọ́kọ́ l'ọ́ pọ́ju lárin awọn ara
Ẹ̀wè.

Farming is a very common
occupation among the
people of Awe.

Awọn ara Ẹ̀wè kí ísẹ́ ọ́lẹ́.

The people of Awe are not
loafers.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwẹ jẹ ilú kẹkẹ kan lẹbá Ọyọ.

Àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn látí mǎ lọ
s'òko.

Ọpọlọpọ àwọn ará Àwẹ l'ó tún
fẹràn látí mǎ lọ s'Èkò.

Nwọn fẹràn látí mǎ gbé pọ l'ọjú
kannǎ.

Àwọn ẹbí a mǎ gbé ilé kannǎ pọ.

Àwọn tí ó nǵé Àwẹ ló ní ẹgbǎwá.

(Lẹhin nǎ) àwọn ará Àwẹ fẹràn
látí mǎ lọ s'ídǎlẹ.

Isẹ oko l'ó pọjù lǎrín àwọn ará
Àwẹ.

Àwọn ará Àwẹ kì íse ọlẹ.

Àwẹ --- --- kan lẹbá Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Àwẹ --- --- mǎ lọ
s'òko.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Àwẹ --- ---
--- --- látí mǎ lọ s'Èko.

Nwọn fẹràn --- --- pọ l'ọjú
kannǎ.

--- --- a mǎ gbé ilé kannǎ pọ.

Awọn tí ó --- --- ẹgbǎwá.

(Lẹhin nǎ) awọn ara Àwẹ fẹràn
látí mǎ --- ---.

--- --- l'ó pọjù lǎrín awọn ara
Àwẹ.

Awọn ara Àwẹ kì --- ---.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwẹ jẹ ilu kekere --- --- Ọyọ. Awọn ti o ngbe Àwẹ le --- ---.

Awọn ara Àwẹ --- --- mã lọ
s'oko.

(Lẹhin nǎ) --- ---
lati mã lọ s'idale.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Àwẹ l'o tun
feran --- ---.

Ise oko l'o --- --- awọn ara
Àwẹ.

Nwọn feran lati mã --- ---
-----.

----- ki ise ọlẹ.

Awọn ẹbi a mã gbe --- ---.

1. Da'rukọ ilu kekere kan ti o wa leba Ọyọ.
2. Yatọ si oko lilọ, nibo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Àwẹ tun feran lati mã lọ?
3. Ise wo lo poju larin awọn ara Àwẹ?
4. Nje ọlẹ ni awọn ara Àwẹ?
5. Bi beko, kinni idi ti ko fi jẹ bẹ?

ÀWÈ - TEXT 3

Àwè jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Oyo.

Awe is a certain small town near Oyo.

Awon t'o ngbe ilu Àwè le ni
egbàrun.¹

Those who live there exceed 10,000.

Awon ara Àwè fẹran lati mǎ
lọ s'oko.

The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.

(Lẹhin nǎ) ọpọlọpọ awon ara
Àwè fẹran lati mǎ lọ s'Eko.

Many of the people of Awe like to go to Lagos.

Iṣẹ agbẹ l'o pọju larin awon
ara Àwè.

Farming is a very common occupation among the people of Awe.

Awon t'o ngbe Àwè sabǎ mǎ gbe
ile kannǎ pọ gogẹbi ẹbi.

Those who live at Awe usually live in the same house together as a family.

Awon ara Àwè k1 iṣe ọlọ.

The people of Awe are not loafers.

Ile pǎnu l'o pọju l'Àwè.

Pan-roofed houses are numerous in Awe.

¹The student should have noticed that this figure is 10,000 less than that given in the preceding two versions. The change was unintentional.

Áwẹ jẹ ilú kẹkẹ kan lẹbá Ọyọ.

Isẹ agbẹ l'ó pọjù lārin awon
ara Áwẹ.

Awon t'ó ngbẹ ilú Áwẹ lé ní
egbārun.¹

Awon t'ó ngbẹ Áwẹ sáǎ mā gbé
ilé kannǎ pọ gẹgẹbí ẹbí.

Awon ara Áwẹ fẹran látí mā
lọ s'oko.

Awon ara Áwẹ kì íse ọlẹ.

(Lẹhin nǎ) ọpọlọpọ awon ara
Áwẹ fẹran látí mā lọ s'Ekó.

Ile pāmù l'ó pọjù l'Áwẹ.

Áwẹ jẹ --- --- --- --- ---.

--- --- --- --- --- kan lẹba Ọyọ.

Awon t'ó --- --- --- le ní
egbārun.¹

--- --- --- ilu Áwẹ le ní
egbārun.¹

Awon ara Áwẹ fẹran ---
--- ---.

--- --- --- fẹran látí mā
lọ s'oko.

(Lẹhin nǎ) ọpọlọpọ awon ara
Áwẹ --- --- --- s'Ekó.

(Lẹhin nǎ) --- --- ---
--- fẹran látí mā lọ s'Ekó.

--- --- --- lārin awon
ara Áwẹ.

Isẹ agbẹ l'ó pọju --- ---
--- Áwẹ.

Awon t'ó ngbẹ Áwẹ --- ---
--- --- pọ gẹgẹbí ẹbí.

--- --- --- sáǎ mā gbé
ilé kannǎ pọ gẹgẹbí ẹbí.

--- --- --- kì íse ọlẹ.

Awon ara Áwẹ --- --- ---.

--- --- l'ó pọju l'Áwẹ.

Ile pāmù l'ó --- --- ---.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. ____ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba ____.
2. Da'rukọ ibi meji ti awọn ara Ẹwẹ fẹran lati mǎ lọ.
3. ____ ni iṣẹ ti o pọju lārin awọn ara Ẹwẹ.
4. Awọn ti o ngbe Ẹwẹ sabǎ mǎ gbe ile kannǎ pọ gẹgẹbi kinni?
5. Iru ile wo ni o pọju l'Ẹwẹ?

TRAVEL FROM ĀWE TO IBADAN - TEXT 1

Enikēni tī o ba fẹ lẹ sí Ibadan
lati Āwẹ, yio kọkọ gun mọto
lati Āwẹ de Oyo.

Whoever might want to go to
Ibadan from Awe will first
take a car from Awe to Oyo.

Nigbat'o ba de Oyo, o le gun
moto elero tabi bọsi.

When he reaches Oyo, he can
take a lorry or bus.

T'o ba gun bọsi, yio san nkan
bi sile meta ābọ.

If he takes the bus, he will
pay something like three
shillings sixpence.

T'o ba gun moto elero, yio san
nkan bi sile mejì ābọ.

If he takes a lorry, he will
pay something like two
shillings sixpence.

Opọlọpọ enia fẹran lati mā gun
bọsi, nitoripe kì ifun haghaga.

Many people like to take the
bus because it is seldom
crowded.

Āwẹ sí Ibadan tó mailì
merinlelogbọ.

[From] Awe to Ibadan is
thirty-four miles.

Enikēni tí ó bá fẹ lẹ sí Ibàdàn
látì Āwẹ, yíó kọkọ gun mọ̀tò
látì Āwẹ dé Oyo.

T'ó bá gun mọ̀tò elérò, yíó san
nkan bí sílè mejì ābọ.

Nìgbàt'ó bá dé Oyo, ó lè gun
mọ̀tò elérò tàbí bọ̀sì.

Opọlọpọ ènià fẹran látì mā gun
bọ̀sì, nitoripé kì ifún haghagá.

T'ó bá gun bọ̀sì, yíó san nkan
bí sílè méta ābọ.

Āwẹ sí Ibàdàn tó mailì
merinlelogbọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Enikẹni -- o ba ----- si Ibadan
----- Ẹwẹ, yio ----- gun -----
lati Ẹwẹ de Ọyọ.

Nigba--- ba -- Ọyọ, o le ---
moto elero ---- bọsi.

T'o -- gun bọsi, ---' san nkan
-- sile meta ---'.

T'o -- gun moto -----, yio san
---- bi sile ---- ẹbọ.

Opolopo ----- fẹran lati -- gun
bọsi, ----- ki ifun -----.

Ẹwẹ -- Ibadan to maili
merin-----.

Enikẹni ti ---- fẹ lẹ si Ibadan
lati Ẹwẹ, --- kọkọ --- moto
---- Ẹwẹ -- Ọyọ.

-----t'o ba de Ọyọ, - -- gun
moto ----- tabi -----.

T'o ba --- bọsi, yio san nkan
bi ---- meta ẹbọ.

T'o ba --- moto elero, --- san
nkan -- sile mejì ----.

-----enia ----- lati mǎ ---
bọsi, nitoripe ki ---- haghaga.

Ẹwẹ si Ibadan -- maili
-----lelogbon.

1. Bawo ni a tiṣe le de Ọyọ lati Ẹwẹ?
2. Njẹ a le gun bọsi ati moto elero lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
3. Ti enia ba gun ọkọ elero tabi bọsi, elo ni yio san lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
4. Nitori kinni opolopo enia fi fẹran lati mǎ gun bọsi?
5. Bawo ni Ẹwẹ tiṣe jinna si Ibadan to?

TRAVEL FROM ĀWE TO IBADAN - TEXT 2

Enikení t'ò ba fẹ̀ lẹ̀ latí Āwẹ̀
sí Ibadan, yíò kọ́kọ́ gun mọ̀tò
de Ọyọ́.

Whoever might want to go from
Awe to Ibadan will first
take a car to get to Oyo.

Nígbatí ọ̀ ba de Ọyọ́ tan, ọ̀ lẹ́ gun
bọ̀sì, ọ̀ sì lẹ̀ g'ọ́kọ́ ero.

When he reaches Oyo, he can
take a bus; if he wants,
he can also take a lorry.

T'ò ba gun bọ̀sì, yíò san s̄ilẹ̀
mẹ́ta ǎbọ́, s̄ugbọ́n t'ò ba
s̄epe ọ́kọ́ elero l'ò gun, yíò
san s̄ilẹ̀ méjì ǎbọ́.

If he takes a bus, he will pay
three shillings sixpence,
but if he takes a lorry, he
will pay two shillings
sixpence.

Āwẹ̀ sí Ibadan to ibuso m̄erín-
lẹ́lọ́gbọ́n, s̄ugbọ́n Āwẹ̀ sí Ọyọ́
jẹ́ ibusọ́ kan at'ǎbọ́.

[From] Awe to Ibadan is
thirty-four miles, but
[from] Awe to Oyo is one
and a half miles.

Enikéní t'ó bá fẹ̀ lẹ̀ látí Āwẹ̀
sí Ibadan, yíó kọ́kọ́ gun mọ̀tò
de Ọyọ́.

T'ó bá gun bọ̀sì, yíó san s̄ilẹ̀
mẹ́ta ǎbọ́, s̄ugbọ́n t'ó bá
s̄epé ọ́kọ́ elérò l'ó gùn, yíó
san s̄ilẹ̀ méjì ǎbọ́.

Nígbatí ọ̀ bá dé Ọyọ́ tán, ọ̀ lẹ́ gun
bọ̀sì, ọ̀ sì lẹ̀ g'ọ́kọ́ èrò.

Āwẹ̀ sí Ibàdàn tó ìbùsò m̄erín-
lẹ́lọ́gbọ́n, s̄ugbọ́n Āwẹ̀ sí Ọyọ́
jẹ́ ìbùsò kan àt'ǎbọ́.

Enikení t'o ba fẹ̀ lọ̀ latí Ẹ̀wẹ̀
sí Ibadan, yíò kọ̀kọ̀ --- ----
-- ----.

Nígbatí o ba de Ọ̀yọ̀ tan, - -- ---
----; o sí le g'ọ̀kọ̀ ero.

--- -- --- ----
-----, sugbọ̀n t'o ba
ṣepe ọ̀kọ̀ elero l'o gun, yíò
san ṣíle mejí ǎbọ̀.

--- -- --- ----merin-
lelẹ̀gbọ̀n, sugbọ̀n Ẹ̀wẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀
jẹ́ ibusọ̀ kan at'ǎbọ̀.

Enikení t'o -- -- -- ----
-- -----, yíò kọ̀kọ̀ gun mọ̀to
de Ọ̀yọ̀.

Nígbatí o ba de Ọ̀yọ̀ tan, o lẹ́ gun
bọ̀sì; - -- -- ----.

T'o ba gun bọ̀sì, yíò san ṣíle
mẹ́ta ǎbọ̀, -----
-----, yíò
san ṣíle mejí ǎbọ̀.

Ẹ̀wẹ̀ sí Ibadan to ibuso ----
-----, sugbọ̀n Ẹ̀wẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀
jẹ́ -----.

1. Kinni ~~enikení~~ t'í o ba fẹ̀ lọ̀ sí Ibadan latí Ẹ̀wẹ̀ yíò kọ̀kọ̀ ṣe?
2. Awọ̀n ọ̀kọ̀ wo ní o le gun t'í o ba de Ọ̀yọ̀?
3. T'í o ba gun _____ yíò san ṣíle mọ́ta ǎbọ̀, sugbọ̀n t'í o ba
gun _____ yíò san ṣíle mejí ǎbọ̀.
4. Ẹ̀wẹ̀ sí Ọ̀yọ̀ to ibusọ̀ melo?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 1

Enikeni t'o ba fe lo lati Eko
s'Ibadan le ba oko oju'rin lo.

Whoever might want to go from
Lagos to Ibadan can go by
train.

T'o ba fe gun oko oju'rin yi,
yio lo si Ido.

If he wants to board the train,
he will go to Ido.

Opolopo enia l'o fẹran lati mā
gun oko oju'rin.

Many people like to go by train.

Nipa eyi, awon ibuso die die ni
a o kan, ki a to de Ibadan.

On the train ('concerning this'),
we shall pass a few stations
before we reach Ibadan.

Awon ni Agege, Ifo ati Olokemeji.

These are Agege, Ifo, and
Olokemeji.

Owo ti enia nsan nipa gigan oko
uju'rin ko fi be po pupo.

The fare which people pay for
the train is not really very
high.

Opolopo ti nlo nipa oko oju'rin
feran lati ma se faji ninu
oko yi.

Many of those who go by train
like to have a good time
thereon.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Eníkẹ̀nì t'ó bá fẹ̀ lọ látí Èkó
s'Ìbàdàn lè bá ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín lọ.

T'ó bá fẹ̀ gun ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín yí,
yíó lọ sí Ìdó.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ènià l'ó fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ
gun ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín.

Nípa èyí, àwọn ibùsọ̀ díẹ̀ díẹ̀ nì
a ó kàn, kí a tó dé Ìbàdàn.

Àwọn nì Agě̀gẹ̀, Ifẹ̀ àtí Olókẹ̀mẹ̀jì.

Owó tí ènià nsan nípa gígùn ọ̀kọ̀
ọ̀jú'rín kò fí bẹ̀ pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí nìlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín
fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ ẹ̀ fǎjì nínú
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

Eníkẹ̀nì t'ó ba __ __ latí Eko
s'Ibadan le ba ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín lọ.

T'ó ba fẹ̀ __ __ ọ̀jú'rín yí,
yíó lọ sí __.

__ __ l'ó fẹ̀ràn latí mǎ
gun ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín.

Nípa eyí, awọn __ __ díẹ̀ díẹ̀ nì
a o kan, kí a tó de __.

Awọn nì Agě̀gẹ̀, __ atí ____.

__ tí enia nsan nípa gígùn ọ̀kọ̀
ọ̀jú'rín kò fí bẹ̀ __.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí nìlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín
__ __ nínú
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

Eníkẹ̀nì t'ó ba fẹ̀ lọ latí Eko
s'Ibadan le ba ____ lọ.

T'ó ba fẹ̀ gun __ __ yí,
yíó lọ sí __.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ enia l'ó ____ latí mǎ
gun ọ̀kọ̀ ____.

Nípa eyí, awọn ____ nì
a o kan, kí a tó de Ibadan.

Awọn nì ____, Ifẹ̀ atí ____.

Owo tí enia nsan nípa gígùn __
____ kò fí bẹ̀ pọ̀ ____.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tí nìlọ nípa ọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀jú'rín
fẹ̀ràn latí mǎ ẹ̀ ____ nínú
ọ̀kọ̀ yí.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Nibo ni enia ti le gun ọkọ oju'rin ti nlọ lati Eko si Ibadan?
2. Njẹ awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ gun ọkọ yi?
3. Da'rukọ ibusọ mẹtá ti a o kan ti a ba ngun ọkọ oju'rin lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Bawo ni owo ti enia nsan fun gígún ọkọ yi ti pọ to?
5. Kinni ọpọlọpọ awọn ti ngun ọkọ yi fẹran lati mǎ sẹ ninu rẹ?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 2

Enikeni t'o ba fẹ lẹ lati Eko si
Ibadan le lẹ nipa okọ oju'rin.

Whoever might want to go from
Lagos to Ibadan can go by
train.

T'o ba fẹ gun okọ yì, yìo gùn ni
Ido.

If he wants to board this
conveyance, he will board
it at Ido.

Awon ibusọ t'o kan ko to de Ibadan
ni Agège, Ifẹ ati Olokemeji.

Stations which it passes before
it gets to Ibadan are Agege,
Ifo and Olokemeji.

Opọlọpọ enia fẹran lati mǎ lẹ
nipa okọ oju'rin, nitoripe
owo rẹ ko pọ pupọ.

Many people like to go by train
because the fare isn't very
much.

Okọ yì l'aye ninu.

This conveyance is quite
spacious. ('This conveyance
has room in it.')

Awon ibusọ t'o si wa kì o to
de Ibadan pọ lẹpẹlẹpẹ.

There are many stations before
it reaches Ibadan. ('And
stations which are, before
it reaches Ibadan, are
numerous very.')

Awon ijoko tì o wa nibẹ rọrun
lẹpẹlẹpẹ.

The seats which are there are
very comfortable.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Eníkẹnì t'ó bá fẹ̀ lọ látí Èkó sí
Ìbàdàn lẹ̀ lọ nipa ọkọ ọjú'rín.

Ọkọ yí l'áyè nínú.

T'ó bá fẹ̀ gun ọkọ yí, yíó gùn ní
Ìdó.

Àwọn ìbùsọ t'ó sì wà kí ó tó
dé Ìbàdàn pọ̀ lópọ̀lópọ̀.

Àwọn ìbùsọ t'ó kàn kó tó dé Ìbàdàn
ní Agège, Ifẹ̀ àtí Olókẹmẹjì.

Àwọn ìjókò tí ó wà níbẹ̀ rọrun
lópọ̀lópọ̀.

Ọpọ̀lópọ̀ ènià fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ̀ lọ
nipa ọkọ ọjú'rín, nítorípe
owó rẹ̀ kò pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Eníkẹnì -- ba fẹ -- latí Eko --
Ibadan le -- nipa ọkọ --- ----.

Ọkọ -- l'aye ----.

T'o -- fẹ gun --- yí, yíó --- ní
Ido.

Awọn ----- t'o sí --- kí o --
de Ibadan -- lópọ̀lópọ̀.

Awọn ----- t'o kàn -- to -- Ibadan
ní Agège, Ifẹ -- Olokemeji.

Awọn ----- tí o -- níbẹ̀ rọrun
-----.

Ọpọ̀lópọ̀ ---- fẹràn latí -- lọ
nipa --- ọjú'rín, nítoripe
--- rẹ ko -- pupọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

----- t'o ba -- lẹ ---- Eko si
Ibadan -- lẹ ---- ọkọ oju'rin.

--- y1 ----- ninu.

T'o ba -- gun ọkọ --, yio gũn --
Ido.

Awọn ibusọ --- si wa -- o to
-- Ibadan pọ -----.

---- ibusọ t'o --- ko -- de Ibadan
-- Agège, --- ati Olokemeji.

---- ijoko -- o wa ---- rọrun
lọpọlọpọ.

Ọpọlọpọ enia ----- lati mã lẹ
---- ọkọ oju'rin, -----
owo rẹ -- pọ -----.

1. Enikeni ti o ba fẹ lẹ lati Eko si Ibadan le lẹ nipa _____.
2. Nibo ni Ido wa?
3. Agege, Ifọ ati Olokemeji ni awọn _____ ti o wa larin _____
ati _____.
4. Idi wo ni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mã lẹ nipa ọkọ oju'rin?
5. Bawo ni aye tişe pọ to ninu ọkọ yi?
6. Şe apejuwe awọn ijoko ti o wa ninu ọkọ yi.

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 1

Enikení t'ò bá fẹ́ lẹ́ lát'Èkò
s'Ìbadan, t'ò sí fẹ́ gba ojú
títí lẹ́ gba ọ̀nà Abẹ̀okuta,
t'ò bá fẹ́, ọ sí lẹ́ gba ọ̀nà
Ìkorodu.

Whoever wants to travel from
Lagos to Ibadan by the main
road ('who also wants to take
the main road') may take
Abeokuta road if he likes, or
he may go by Ikorodu road.

Ọ̀nà Ìkorodu yá jù t'Abẹ̀okuta lẹ́.

Ikorodu road is shorter than
Abeokuta road.

Ọ lẹ́ gùn bọ̀sì; ọ sí lẹ́ gùn
taxi; ọ sí tún lẹ́ gùn ọ̀kọ
ẹlẹ̀rọ.

He can go by bus, and he can
also go by taxi and by lorry.

Enikení t'ò bá gùn taxi, yíò
sán'wò pupọ́ jù ẹnì t'ò¹ gùn
bọ̀sì lẹ́.

Whoever travels by taxi will
pay much money, more than
going by bus.

Bọ̀sì rọ́ nì lẹ́rùn jù ọ̀kọ́ ẹlẹ̀rọ
lẹ́, nitoripe enià kí ipọ́ pupọ́
níbẹ́, àtí pé ìjọkò tí ọ rẹ́rùn
wà níbẹ́.

It is more comfortable to go by
bus than to go by lorry, ('Bus
is comfortable, more than lorry')
because the bus is seldom crowded,
and the seats therein are
comfortable.

¹On the tape, /ẹnì sí to gùn.../ is heard.
The word /sí/ should be omitted.

Enikẹni t'ó bá fẹ lẹ lát'Èkó
s'Ìbàdàn, t'ó sì fẹ gba ojú
títì lẹ gba ọ̀nà Abẹ̀òkúta,
t'ó bá fẹ, ó sì lẹ gba ọ̀nà
Ìkòròdú.

Ọ̀nà Ìkòròdú yá ju t'Abẹ̀òkúta lẹ.

Ó lẹ gun bọ̀sì; ó sì lẹ gun
taxí; ó sì tún lẹ gun ọ̀kọ
eléro.

Enikẹni t'o ba fẹ lẹ lat'Eko
s'Ibadan, t'o si fẹ gba oju
titi le gba ọna Abẹokuta,
t'o ba fẹ, o si -- -- --
-----.

--- ----- -- ju t'Abẹokuta lẹ.

-- -- -- ----; o si le gun
taxi; o si tun le gun ọkọ
elero.

Enikẹni t'o ba gun taxi, yio
----- -- -- -- t'o gun
bọsi lẹ.

Bọsi rọ ni lẹrun -- -- --
--, nitoripe enia ki ipọ pupọ
nibẹ, ati pe ijoko ti o rọrun
wa nibẹ.

Enikẹni t'ó bá gun taxi, yíó
san'wó púpọ ju eni t'ó gun
bọ̀sì lẹ.

Bọ̀sì rọ ni lẹrun ju ọ̀kọ elẹru
lẹ, nítorípé ènià kì ipọ púpọ
níbẹ, àtí pé ijókọ tí ó rọrun
wà níbẹ.

Enikẹni t'o ba fẹ lẹ lat'Eko
s'Ibadan, t'o si fẹ gba oju
titi -- -- -- ----,
--- -- --, o si le gba ọna
Ikorodu.

Ọna Ikorodu ya ju -----.

O le gun bọsi; -- -- --
----; o si tun le gun ọkọ
elero.

----- -- -- -- ----, yio
san'wo pupọ ju eni t'o gun
bọsi lẹ.

Bọsi rọ ni lẹrun ju ọkọ elẹru
lẹ, nitoripe enia ki ipọ pupọ
nibẹ, ati pe -----
-- -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Bawo ni a tiṣe le lẹ si irin ajo lati Eko si Ibadan bi a ba fe kọja lārin Abeokuta tabi Ikorodu?
2. Ona wo ni o ya lati Eko si Ibadan, ti Abeokuta ni tabi ti Ikorodu?
3. Da'rukọ nkan meta ti a le gun lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Ewo ni owo re kere ju nibe?
5. Eniken to ba gun _____ yio san owo pupọ.
6. Iru ijoko wo ni o wa ninu bōsi?
7. Nitori kinni bōsi fi roni lorun?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 2

Enikẹnì tì ó bá fẹ́ lẹ́ latí Eko
sì Ibadan, tì ó sì. jẹ́ pé ojú
títì l'ò fẹ́ gba, ó lẹ́ lẹ́
latí Eko lóna Ikorodu.

Whoever wants to travel from
Lagos to Ibadan, if it
happens that it is the main
road he wants to take, he
can go from Lagos by Ikorodu
road.

Ó sì lẹ́ lẹ́ sì Abẹokuta.

He can also go by Abeokuta.

Ṣugbọ́n ọ́nà Ikorodu yá jù tì
Abẹokuta lẹ́.

But Ikorodu road is shorter
than Abeokuta [road].

Tì ó bá fẹ́, ó lẹ́ gun bọ́sì; ó lẹ́
gun taxì; ó sì lẹ́ gun ọkọ
ẹlẹ́rọ.

If he likes, he can go by bus;
he can also take a taxi; he
can also take a lorry.

Bọ́sì rọ́run jù ọkọ ẹlẹ́rọ lẹ́,
taxì sì rọ́run jù bọ́sì lẹ́,
ṣugbọ́n owó taxì pọ́jù.

A bus is more comfortable than
a lorry and a taxi is more
comfortable than a bus, but
taxi fare is the most costly.

Ọpọ́lọpọ́ ẹnìá ngun bọ́sì, nitoripe
ìjọkọ tì ó rọ́run wá nìbẹ́.

Many people take the bus, because
it has comfortable seats.

Enikẹnı tı ń ba fẹ lẹ latı Eko
sı İbadan, tı ń sı. jẹ pẹ oju
tıtı l'ń fẹ gba, ń lẹ lẹ
latı Eko lona İkorodu.

O sı lẹ lẹ sı Abẹokuta.

Sugbon ńna İkorodu yá ju tı
Abẹokuta lẹ.

Tı ń ba fẹ, ń lẹ gun bọsı, ń lẹ
gun taxı; ń sı lẹ gun okọ
eléro.

Bọsı rọrun ju okọ eléro lẹ,
taxı sı rọrun ju bọsı lẹ,
sugbon owó taxı pọju.

Ọpọlọpọ ẹniá ngun bọsı, nitoripe
ıjókọ tı ń rọrun wá nıbẹ.

Enikẹnı tı o ba fẹ lẹ latı Eko
sı Ibadan, --- -- -- --
--- -- -- --, o le lẹ
latı Eko lona Ikorodu.

O sı le lẹ sı -----.

Sugbon ńna Ikorodu ya -- --
----- lẹ.

Tı o ba fẹ, o le gun bọsı; o le
gun taxı; o sı le gun ---
-----.

Bọsı rọrun ju --- -- -- --,
taxı sı rọrun ju bọsı lẹ,
sugbon owo taxı pọju.

Ọpọlọpọ ẹniá ngun bọsı, nitoripe
----- wá nıbẹ.

Enikẹnı tı o ba fẹ lẹ latı Eko
sı Ibadan, tı o sı. jẹ pẹ oju
tıtı l'ń fẹ gba, o le lẹ
-----.

O sı -- -- -- Abẹokuta.

Sugbon --- ----- ya ju tı
Abẹokuta lẹ.

Tı o ba fẹ, o le gun bọsı; -- --
--- ----; o sı le gun okọ
elero.

Bọsı rọrun ju okọ elero lẹ,
--- -- -- -- bọsı lẹ,
sugbon --- ---- pọju.

-----, nitoripe
ıjoko tı o rọrun wá nıbẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Enikeni ti o ba fe ba oju titi lo si Ibadan lati Eko le gba ona _____ tabi ona _____.
2. Sugbon ona _____ ya ju ti ona _____ lo.
3. Yato si bosi, kinni enia tun le gun lo si Ibadan?
4. Nitori kinni opolopo enia fi ngun bosi?
5. _____ rorun ju bosi lo sugbon, _____.

THE HOE - TEXT 1

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ
fun awọn agbẹ.

A hoe is a tool which is very
useful to the farmers.

Laisi ọkọ agbẹ ko le ṣe iṣẹ rẹ
dādā.

Without the hoe, the farmer can
not do his work effectively.

Ti a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ
awọn alagbẹdẹ.

When we want to make a hoe, we
will go to the blacksmith.

Awọn alagbẹdẹ yio rọ irin yi.

The blacksmith will forge the
iron blade.

Irin pẹlẹbẹ ni nwon nlo fun
ọkọ.

A flat, thin piece of iron is
what they use for the hoe.

Lẹhinná a o lọ si oko lati ge
igí tì o¹ rí bí kọkọrọ fun
ẹrukọ.

Then we shall go to the bush
to cut a tree which is curved
for the haft.

Nigbatí a ba ṣe eyí tan, ọkọ
de nù nì.

After we have finished this, a
hoe is then produced. ('When
we finish this, a hoe arrives
is that.')

Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mǎ lo ọkọ
fun ebe kíkọ, iṣu gbíngbín
atí oríṣiríṣi nkan míràn.

Farmers like to use the hoe for
making heaps, planting yams
and many other things.

¹/tì a o rí/ heard on the tape, is a 'slip of the tongue.'

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ọkọ jẹ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀
fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Làìsì ọkọ àgbẹ̀ kò lè sẹ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ rẹ̀
dǎdǎ.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ rọ ọkọ, a ó lọ s'òdọ
àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ yío rọ ọ́rìn yí.

Irin pẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ̀ nì nwọn nìlọ fún
ọkọ.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó lọ sí oko látí gẹ̀
lẹ́ tí ó rí bí kọ́kọ́rọ́ fún
ẹ̀rúkọ.

Nígbà tí a bá sẹ ẹ̀yí tán, ọkọ
dẹ nǔ nì.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ lo ọkọ
fún ebe kíkọ, ẹ̀sẹ̀ gbíngbín
àtí oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo tí ó wulo púpọ̀
fún -----.

----- agbẹ̀ kò lè sẹ ẹ̀ ẹ̀ rẹ̀
dǎdǎ.

-----, a ó lọ s'òdọ
awọn alagbẹ̀dẹ̀.

Awọn alagbẹ̀dẹ̀ --- -- ọ́rìn yí.

Irin ----- nì nwọn nìlọ ---
-----.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó lọ -- --- ---
--- tí ó rí bí kọ́kọ́rọ́ fún
ẹ̀rúkọ.

-----, ọkọ
dẹ nǔ nì.

Awọn -----
fún ebe kíkọ, ẹ̀sẹ̀ gbíngbín
àtí oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ọkọ jẹ ---- pupọ
fun awọn agbẹ.

Laisi ọkọ ----
dādā.

Ti a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lẹ ----
-----.

Awọn ----- yio rọ ----.

----- ni nwon nlo fun
ọkọ.

Lẹhinna a o lẹ si oko lati ge
igi ti o ri bi -----
-----.

Nigbatí a ba se eyi tan, ---
---.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mǎ lo ọkọ
fun ---, ---
ati orisirisi nkan miran.

1. Kinni ọkọ jẹ?
2. Idi wo ni ọkọ fi wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ?
3. Njẹ enikeni le da ọkọ rọ fun ara re?
4. Bi idahun re ba jẹ "bẹkọ", lẹdọ tani a gbe le rọ ọkọ?
5. Kinni a le lo lati fi se ọkọ?
6. Iru igi wo ni a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
7. Da'rukọ ilo meji ti awọn agbẹ nlo ọkọ fun.

THE HOE - TEXT 2

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo tì o wulo pupọ
fun awọn agbẹ.

A hoe is a tool which is very
useful to the farmers.

Tì a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lẹ s'ọdọ
awọn alagbẹdẹ.

When we want to forge a hoe,
we will go to the blacksmith.

Awọn alagbẹdẹ nì yìo rọ irin
yì, irin tì o ẹ pẹlẹbẹ nì
nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

The blacksmith will forge this
iron, iron which is flat and
thin is what they use for a
hoe.

Lẹhin nǎ a o lẹ sì oko latì lẹ
ge igì.

Then we will go to the bush to
cut a tree.

Igì tì o ẹ kọkọrọ l'a nlo fun
ẹrukọ.

A tree which is curved is what
we use for making the hoe handle.

Nígbatì a ba ẹ eyì tan, ọkọ
de nǎ nì.

After we have finished this process,
a hoe is then produced.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran latì nǎ lo ọkọ¹
fun ebe kíkọ, ịsù gbigbín,
atì oko ríro.

Farmers like to use the hoe for
making heaps, planting yams,
and for removing weeds.

¹/lẹ ọkọ/ is heard on the tape, probably because the contracted
form of /lo ọkọ/ was the speaker's intention, but he suddenly
hesitated after uttering /lẹ/.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ọkọ jẹ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀
fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Igi tí ó ẹ̀ kọ́kọ́rọ̀ l'á nìlò fún
ẹ̀rúkọ̀.

Tí a bá fẹ̀ rọ̀ ọkọ̀, a ó lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀
àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀.

Nígbà tí a bá ẹ̀yí tán, ọkọ̀
dẹ̀ nǹnì.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ ní yíó rọ̀ ọkọ̀
yí, ọkọ̀ tí ó ẹ̀ pẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ̀ ní
nwọ̀n nìlò fún ọkọ̀.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ̀ràn látí mǎ lo ọkọ̀
fún ebè kíkọ̀, ọ̀sẹ̀ gbígbin,
àtí oko ríro.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ a ó lẹ̀ sí oko látí lẹ̀
gẹ̀ ọkọ̀.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo -- - ----
fun awon agbe.

Igi ti o se ----- l'a nlo fun
-----.

-- - -- -- ----, a o lo s'odọ
awon alagbede.

Nigbatí - -- -- ----, ọkọ
de nǹnì.

Awon alagbede ni yio -- ----
--, ọkọ̀ tí ó ẹ̀ pẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ̀ ní
nwọ̀n nìlò fún ọkọ̀.

Awon agbe fẹran lati mǎ lo ọkọ
fun --- ----', --- ----,
ati --- ----.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ a o lẹ̀ -- -- ----
ge ọkọ̀.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- --- -- ti o wulo pupo
fun awon agbe.

--- -- --- -- kokoro l'a nlo fun
eruko.

Ti a ba fe ro oko, a o lo s'odo
-----.

Nigbat i a ba se eyi tan, ---
-- -- ni.

----- ni yio ro irin
yi, ----- ni
nwon nlo fun oko.

Awon ----- -- -- oko
fun ebe kiko, isu gbigbin,
ati oko riro.

Lekin na a o lo si oko lati lo
-- --.

1. Ninu onisowo ati agbe, tani oko wulo fun gagebi ohun elo?
2. Lodo tani ao lo bi a ba fe ro oko?
3. Se apejuwe ohun ti a fi nse oko.
4. Kinni a nlo fun eruko?
5. Nibo ni a ti nge ohun ti a nlo fun eruko?
6. Awon agbe feran lati ma lo oko fun _____, _____ ati _____.

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 1

Odo ati omọ odo jẹ ohun elo
t'ọ wulo, pàpà julọ fun
onjẹ titọju.

The mortar and the pestle are
tools which are useful,
especially in the preparation
of food.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'ọ ngbẹ odo.

It is the carvers who make the
mortar [and pestle, for the
two are subsumed under the
one name, viz. odo].

Nigbatí nwọn ba lọ ge igí nínú
ọkọ, nwón yíọ gbẹ́ nínú.

After they go cut a tree from
the bush, they will hollow
it out inside.

Eyí ní iya odo.

This is the mortar.

Omọ odo gun ju iya odo lẹ.

The pestle is longer than the
mortar.

A nlo odo latí gun iyan.

We use the mortar to pound
[peeled and boiled] yams.

A nlo odo latí gun agunmu.

We use the mortar to pound
agunmu (i.e. a powder added
to a drink to form medicine).

Awọn obinrin l'ọ fẹran latí mǎ
lọ odo ju.

It is women who like to use the
mortar most of all.

Odo jẹ ọkàn nínú ohun elo tí
ọ wulo pupọ ní ilẹ.

The mortar is one of the tools
which are very useful in the
house.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Odó àtí ọmọ odó jẹ ohun èlò
t'ó wúlò, pàpá jùlọ fún
onjẹ títójú.

Àwọn gbénàgbénà l'ó ngbẹ odó.

Nígbàtí nwọn bá lọ gé ọgá nínú
ọkọ, nwọn yío gbẹ nínú.

Èyí ní ìyá odó.

Ọmọ odó gùn ju ìyá odó lọ.

À nlo odó látí gún ọyán.

À nlo odó látí gún àgúnmu.

Àwọn obìnrin l'ó fẹràn látí mǎ
lọ odó jù.

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí
ó wúlò púpọ ní ilé.

Odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ ohun elo
t'ọ wulo, pàpá jùlọ ---
-----.

Awọn ----- l'ọ ngbẹ odo.

Nígbàtí nwọn bá lọ gé ---
---, nwọn yío gbẹ nínú.

Èyí ní ---.

--- gun ju --- lọ.

A nlo odo lati -----.

A nlo odo -----.

Awọn ----- l'ọ fẹràn lati mǎ
lọ odo ju.

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo tí
ó -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ ----
 ----, pāpā julọ fun
 onjẹ títóju.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'ọ ----.

Nigbati nwọn ba lọ gẹ igi nimu
 oko, nwon ----.

--- -- iya odo.

Ọmọ odo --- -- iya odo lẹ.

A --- -- lati gun ----.

A --- -- lati gun -----.

Awọn obinrin l'ọ fẹran lati mǎ
 --- --.

Odo jẹ ---- -- ti
 o wulo pupọ ni ilẹ.

1. Kinni odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ?
2. Awọn tani o ngbẹ odo?
3. Kinni nwọn fi nse odo?
4. Nibo ni nwọn ti nri ohun ti nwọn fi nse odo?
5. Ewo ni awọn gbẹnagbẹna gbẹ inu rẹ, ọmọ odo ni tabi iya odo?
6. Ewo lo gun ju ekeji lọ, ọmọ odo tabi iya odo?
7. Kinni a nlo odo fun?
8. Ninu ọkunrin ati obinrin tani o fẹran lati mǎ lo odo ju?

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 2

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti
o wulo pupọ fun itọju onje.

The mortar is one of the tools
which are very useful in the
preparation of food.

Oríṣi mejì ní nwọ̀n, èkínnì,
iya odo; ekejì, ọmọ odo.

They are of two kinds, first
the mortar, and second the
pestle.

Ọmọ odo tẹrẹ, o sì gun ju iya
odo lọ.

The pestle is thin and longer
than the mortar.

Iya odo kuru.

The mortar is short.

Awọ̀n gbẹ̀nagbẹ̀na l'ọ ngbẹ odo.

It is the carvers who carve the
mortar.

A nlo odo lati gun agunmu,
elubọ ati iyan.

We use the mortar (and the pestle)
for pounding agunmu, yam flour
and boiled yams.

Awọ̀n obínrín l'ọ nlo odo pupọ
ju.

It is women who use the mortar
most of the time.

Nígbatí awọ̀n ọ̀kúnrín bá l'ọ,
nwọ̀n nl'ọ lati gun agunmu.

When the men use the mortar,
they use it for pounding
agunmu (powder added to a
drink to form medicine).

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti
o wulo fun onje titọju.

The mortar is one of the most
useful utensils for the
preparation of food.
('The mortar is one among
tools which are useful
for food preparation.')

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí
ó wúlò púpọ́ fún ìtọ́jú onjẹ.

Oríṣí méjì nì nwọ́n, èkínní,
ìyá odó; èkejì, ọmọ odó.

Ọmọ odó tẹ́rẹ, ó sì gùn ju ìyá
odó lọ.

Ìyá odó kúrú.

Àwọ́n gbẹ̀nàgbẹ̀nà l'ó ngbẹ odó.

À nlo odó láti gùn àgúnmu,
èlùbọ́ àtí iyán.

Àwọ́n obìnrin l'ó nlo odó púpọ́
jú.

Nígbàtí àwọ́n ọkùnrin bá ló,
nwọ́n nló láti gùn àgúnmu.

Odó jẹ ọkan nínú ohun èlò tí
ó wúló fún onjẹ títọ́jú.

Odo je ọkan ninu ---- --
- ---- pupọ fun itọju onjẹ.

Oríṣí ---- -- ----, ekínní,
ìyá odo; èkejì, ọmọ odo.

--- -- tẹ́rẹ, o sì --- -- ìyá
odo lọ.

Iya odo ---- .

--- ---- l'ó ngbẹ odo.

A nlo odo láti gùn ----,
----- àtí ----.

----- l'o nlo odo pupọ
ju.

Nígbàtí ---- ---- -- --,
nwọ́n nló láti gùn agunmu.

Odo je ọkan ninu ohun elo ti
o wulo fun ---- .

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti
o wulo pupọ fun -----.

Oriṣi mejì ní nwọ́n, -----,
--- ---; ekejì, ọmọ ọdọ.

Ọmọ ọdọ -----, o sì gun -- ---/
--- lẹ.

--- --- kuru.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna --- --- ---.

A --- --- --- --- agunmu,
elubọ atí iyan.

Awọn obinrin l'ọ --- --- ---
---.

Nígbatí awọn ọkunrin ba lẹ,
nwọn --- --- --- ---.

Odo jẹ ọkan -----
- --- fun onjẹ títóju.

1. Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo fun kinni?
2. Oriṣi melo ni ọdọ?
3. Da orukọ nwọn.
4. Ewo ni o tẹrẹ ti o si gun ju ekejì lẹ?
5. Kinni nkan mọta ti a nlo ọdọ lati gun?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin nlo ọdọ fun?
7. Iya ọdọ _____.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 1

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun awọn agbẹ.

The cutlass is a tool for farmers.

Gigun rẹ to ẹẹ mejì ẹbọ.

The length of it is two and a half feet.

Ada kí ẹse ohun t'a nda ẹe ní Nàìjíríà.

The cutlass is not an item which we manufacture in Nigeria.

Lat'ídàlẹ ní nwọ́n tí nkǫ́ wá.

They bring it from abroad.
('From abroad it-is they take it come.')

A nlo ada fun igbo sisan, atí ẹ́gí gígẹ.

We use the cutlass for clearing of bush and for cutting of wood.

Nígbatí a bá fẹ́ lo ada, a ó kọ́kọ́ gbẹ́ lẹ́ s'ọ́dọ́ awọ́n alágbẹ́dẹ́ latí bawá tún ẹnu rẹ́ ẹe.

When we want to use the cutlass we shall first take it to the blacksmith to sharpen it for us. ('...to accompany us repeat its edge do.')

Nígbatí ẹnu rẹ́ bá fẹ́lẹ́ dǎdǎ, nígbánǎ ní ada yí to mu.

When the edge is very thin, then the cutlass is sharp.

Tí ó bá nkú, a ó mú lẹ́ s'orí okuta latí pọ́n.

When it gets dull, we shall take it to a stone in order to sharpen it.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àdà jẹ̀ ohun èlò fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Gígùn rẹ̀ tó ẹ̀sẹ̀ méjì àbọ̀.

Àdà kì ísẹ̀ ohun t'á-ńdà ẹ̀e ní
Nàìjíríà.

Lát'ídálẹ̀ ní nwọ̀n tí ńkọ̀ wá.

À nlo àdà fún igbó síṣán, àtí
ìgì gígé.

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun ---- .

Gigun rẹ to --- .

Ada kì ísẹ̀ ohun t'a --- .

----- ní nwọ̀n tí ńkọ̀ wá.

A nlo ada fun ---- , àtí
--- .

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ lo àdà, a ó
kọ̀kọ̀ gbẹ̀ lẹ̀ s'ódò àwọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ látí báwa tún
ẹ̀nu rẹ̀ sẹ̀.

Nígbàtí ẹ̀nu rẹ̀ bá fẹ̀lẹ̀ dádá,
nígbàńà ní àdà yí tó mú.

Tí ó bá ńkú, a ó mǔ lẹ̀ s'órí
òkúta látí pọ̀n.

Nigbatí a ba fẹ lo ada, a o
kọkọ ----
----- lati bawa tun
ẹnu rẹ sẹ.

Nigbatí ẹ̀nu rẹ̀ ba fẹ̀lẹ̀ dádá,
nigbanǎ ní --- .

--- , a o mǔ lẹ̀ s'orí
okuta lati pọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- -- awon agbe.

Gigun -- -- meji abo.

Ada -- -- t'a nda se ni
Naijiria.

Lat'idale ni nwon ti --- --.

A --- -- igbo sisan, ati
igi gige.

-----, a o
koko gbẽ lo s'odo awon
alagbete lati bawa tun
enu re se.

Nigbatı --- --, a o
nigbanã ni ada yi to mu.

Ti o ba nku, --- --
----- lati pon.

1. Awon tani ada wulo fun?
2. Bawo ni ada ti gun to?
3. Nje a nro ada ni Naijiria?
4. Bi beko, nibo ni nwon ti nkõ wa?
5. Kinni a nlo ada fun?
6. Awon wo ni yio bawa tun enu ada se bi a ba fe lo?
7. Nigbawo ni ada to mu dãdã?
8. Nibo ni a ti npon ada bi o ba ku lenu?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 2

Ada jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo fun
awọn agbẹ.

The cutlass is a tool which
is useful to the farmers.

Ada kí iṣe ohun tí a nṣe ní
ilẹ wa.

The cutlass is not a tool which
we make in our country.

Latí idalẹ ní nwọ́n tí nko ada
wa.

They [the Nigerians] bring the
cutlass from foreign lands.

Gígun rẹ to ẹṣẹ mejí ńbọ.

Its length is two and a half
feet.

A nlo ada fun igi gige ati
igbo sisan.

We use the cutlass for cutting
wood and for clearing bush.

Nígbatí a ba fẹ pọ́n ada, a o
kọkọ gbě lẹ s'odọ awọn
alagbẹdẹ latí ba 'ní lu ọmu
rẹ, kí o fẹlẹ.

When we want to sharpen a
cutlass, we will first
take it to the blacksmith
to help us beat its edge,
so that it [may] be sharp.

Lẹhinná a o mú lẹ sí orí okuta
latí pọ́n, bí o ba ku lẹmu.

Later on, we will take it to
a stone to sharpen it, if
it is dull.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àdà jẹ ohun èlò t'ó wúlò fún
àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Àdà kì iṣe ohun tí à nṣe ní
ilẹ̀ wá.

Látí idálẹ̀ ní nwọn tí nkó àdà
wá.

Gígùn rẹ̀ tó ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ méjì ǎbọ̀.

À nlo àdà fún 1g1 gígé àtí
1gbó sísán.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ pọ̀n àdà, a ó
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ àwọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ látí bá 'nì lu ẹ̀mu
rẹ̀, kí ó fẹ̀lẹ̀.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ sí orí òkúta
látí pọ̀n, bí ó bá kú lẹ̀mu.

Ada jẹ ---- fun
awon agbe.

Ada ki ise ohun -- --
-- --.

Latí ----- ada
wa.

----- to ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ méjì ǎbọ̀.

A nlo ada fun ---- atí
igbo sísán.

Nígbàtí - -- --, a ó
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ awọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ̀ látí bá 'nì lu ẹ̀mu
rẹ̀, kí ó fẹ̀lẹ̀.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ sí orí okuta
látí pọ̀n, -- -- --.

Ada jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo ---
-----.

--- -- -- -- -- tí a nṣe ní
ilẹ̀ wá.

Latí idálẹ̀ ní nwọn tí --- --
--.

Gígùn rẹ̀ to --- -- --.

A nlo ada fun 1g1 gige atí
-----.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ pọ̀n ada, a ó
kọ̀kọ̀ gbě̀ lẹ̀ s'òdọ̀ ----
----- látí bá 'nì lu ẹ̀mu
rẹ̀, -- -- --.

Lẹ̀hinnǎ a ó mǔ lẹ̀ -- -- --
-----, bí ó bá kú lẹ̀mu.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Kinni ada jẹ?
2. Ada wulo fun ____ ati ____.
3. Lọdọ tani ao kọkọ mu ada lọ nigbati a ba fẹ pọn?
4. Bawo ni a ti se nfe ki enu re ki o ri?
5. Nigbawo ni a nmu ada lọ s'ori okuta fun pipon?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 3

Ada jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo fun
awọn agbẹ.

The cutlass is a tool which
is useful to the farmers.

Ada ki iṣe ohun ti a nṣe ni
Naijiria.

A cutlass is not a thing which
we make in Nigeria.

A nra ada lati idale ni.

[On the contrary,] we buy
cutlasses from abroad.

Nigbatí a ba fẹ lo ada, a
o kọkọ gbẹ lẹ s'ọdọ awọn
alagbẹde lati ba wa pọn
enu rẹ.

When we want to use a cutlass,
we will first take it to the
blacksmith in order to sharpen
the edge for us.

Lẹhin nǎ a o mǔ lẹ s1 ori
okuta lati pọn, b1 o ba
ku lenu.

After that we will take it to
a rock to sharpen it if it
is dull.

Nigbatí o ba mu dǎdǎ, a nlǒ fun
ig1 gige at1 igbo s1ṣan.

When it is very sharp, we use
it for cutting wood and
clearing bush.

Ada jẹ ohun elo ti awọn agbẹ
fẹran pupọ.

The cutlass is a tool which
the farmers like very much.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àdà jẹ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò fún
àwọn agbẹ.

Àdà kì íṣe ohun tí à nṣe ní
Nàìjíríà.

À nra àdà látí idálẹ̀ ní.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ̀ lo àdà, a
ó kọ́kọ̀ gbẹ̀ lẹ̀ s'òdò àwọn
alágbẹ̀de látí bá wa pọ̀n
enu rẹ̀.

Ada je ohun elo -- -- -- fun
awon agbe.

Ada -- -- -- ti a nse ni
Naijiria.

A -- -- -- idale ni.

-----, a
o kọkọ gbẹ lẹ s'òdò awon
alagbẹde lati ba wa pon
enu re.

Lẹhìn nǎ a ó mǔ lẹ sí orí
òkúta látí pọ̀n, bí ó bá
kú lẹnu.

Nígbàtí ó bá mú dǎdǎ, à nǎ fún
ìgí gígé àtí ìgbó sísán.

Àdà jẹ ohun èlò tí àwọn agbẹ
fẹràn púpọ.

----- lati pon, bi o ba
ku lenu.

Nigbatí -- -- --, a nǎ fún
ìgí gíge atí ìgbó sísán.

----- ti awon agbe
feran pupo.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

----- ti o wulo fun
awon agbe.

Ada ki ise ohun -- -- --
Naijiria.

A nra ada lati -----.

Nigbatı a ba fe lo ada, a
o koko gbẽ lo s'odo awon
alagbode -----
---.

Lẹhin nã a o mũ lo si ---
-----, bi o ba
ku lenu.

Nigbatı o ba mu dădă, a nlõ fun
-----.

Ada je ohun elo -- ----
----- pupo.

1. Da'rukọ ohun elo kan ti o wulo fun awon agbe.
2. Nibo ni awon ara Naijiria ti nra ada?
3. Kinni ao koko se si ada ki a to lõ?
4. Lẹhin igbawo ni a to nlo ada fun igi gige ati igbo sişan?
5. Iru ohun elo wo ni ada je?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

GARDEN - TEXT 1

O jẹ aṣa lārin awọn Yoruba lati
má ni agbala kekeke lẹba ile
nwọn.

It is a custom among the Yoruba
people to have small gardens
near their houses.

Ki iṣe pe gbogbo ile ile Yoruba
l'o ni agbala.

It is not that all houses in
Yoruba land have gardens.

Ṣugbọn awọn ti nwọn ba ni ile to,
nwọn má ni agbala.

But those (people) who have
enough land usually have
gardens.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwọn ngbin
nkan gẹgẹbi ẹfọ, ọṣan, agbado,
ẹpa ati nkan kekeke ti awọn
enia le má ta loja.

In these gardens they plant
things such as vegetables,
oranges, corn, groundnuts
and other small things which
people can sell in the market.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,
báale ile yio pe awọn ọmọ
kekeke jọ lati rǫ.

When weeds¹ fill this garden,
the senior male of the house
will call the children to
hoe it.

Nigbati nwọn ba rǫ tan, o le
fun nwọn ni nkan b'o ba fẹ.

When they finish weeding it he
may give them something if
he wishes.

¹/oko/ means 'grass' as well 'farm.'

Ó jẹ àṣà lārin àwọn Yorùbá látí
má ní àgbàlá kékèké lẹbǎ ilé
nwọn.

Kì íṣe pé gbogbo ilé ilẹ̀ Yorùbá
l'ó ní àgbàlá.

Ṣùgbọ́n àwọn tí nwọn bá ní ilẹ̀ tó,
nwọn mǎ ní àgbàlá.

Nínú àgbàlá nwọnyí, nwọn ngbin
nkan gégé bí ẹfọ, ọṣàn, àgbàdọ,
ẹ̀pà àti nkan kékèké tí àwọn
ènià lè mǎ tà lọjà.

Tí oko bá kún nínú àgbàlá yí,
bǎlẹ̀ ilé yío pé àwọn ọmọ
kékèké jọ látí rǒ.

Nígbà tí nwọn bá rǒ tán, ó lè
fún nwọn ní nkan b'ó bá fẹ.

O jẹ --- Yoruba lati
má ni agbala kekeke lẹba ile
nwọn.

Ki íṣe pé ---
l'o ni agbala.

Ṣugbọ́n --- ilẹ̀ to,
nwọn mǎ ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwọnyí, ---
----- ẹfọ, ọṣàn, agbàdọ,
ẹ̀pà ati nkan kekeke ti awọn
enia le mǎ ta lọja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,
bǎlẹ̀ ile yio pé ---
----- lati rǒ.

Nigbati ---, o le
fun nwọn ni nkan b'o ba fẹ.

O jẹ ọṣà lārin awọn Yoruba lati
má ni -----
-----.

Ki íṣe pé gbogbo ile ilẹ̀ Yoruba
--- --

Ṣugbọ́n awọn tí nwọn -- -- -- --,
nwọn mǎ ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwọnyí, nwọn ngbin
nkan gégé bí ---, ---, ---,
--- ati nkan kekeke ti awọn
enia le mǎ ta lọja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,
----- yio pé awọn ọmọ
kekeke jọ lati rǒ.

Nigbati nwọn ba rǒ tán, o le
--- -- b'o ba fẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu aṣa awọn Yoruba.
2. Njẹ gbogbo ile ti o wa ni ile Yoruba l'o ni agbala?
3. Iru awọn enia wo ni o nni agbala?
4. Kinni awọn enia mǎ gbin sinu agbala yi?
5. Ọna wo ni nwọn ngba lati tọju agbala yi?
6. Kinni bǎle ile le ẹ nigbati agbala yi bati ni itọju tan?

GARDEN - TEXT 2

O jẹ aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba, pǎpǎ
julọ lati mǎ ni ọgba nigbati
ile nwọn ba tobi.

It is a practice among the
Yoruba people to have gardens,
especially when their house
is big.

Awọn ti nwọn mǎ ẹ eleyi ni awọn
bǎle ile.

Those that usually do this are
the senior males of the house-
holds.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ẹ ọgba, nwọn
yio ra igi yĩ ka tabi lati mọ
ogiri yĩ ka.

When they want to construct a
garden, they will fence it
with sticks or build a wall
around it.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yio ro oko
nigbati oko nǎ ba kun.

The children at home will hoe
the garden when the garden is
weedy ('full').

Bǎle ile yio pe nwọn yio si fun
nwọn ni nkan.

The senior male will call them
and he will give them something.

Nwọn mǎ gbin efọ, agbado, ọsan
ati nkan miran ti nwọn le ta
l'ọja nibe.

They usually plant vegetables,
corn, oranges and other things
that they can sell in the
market.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba
kekeke nitoripe i mǎ mu owo
wọle fun nwọn.

People like to have small gardens
because it usually brings money
for them.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ó jẹ àṣà lǎrin àwọn Yorùbá, pǎpǎ
jùlọ látí mǎ ní ògbà nígbàtí
ilé nwọn bá tóbi.

Àwọn tí nwọn mǎ ẹ eléyí ní àwọn
bǎlé ilé.

Nígbàtí nwọn bá fẹ ẹ ọgbà, nwọn
yío ra igi yí ká tàbí látí mọ
ògiri yí ká.

Àwọn ọmọ kékèké ilé ní yío ro oko
nígbàtí oko nǎ bá kún.

Bǎlé ilé yío pè nwọn yío sì fún
nwọn ní nkan.

Nwọn mǎ gbin ẹfọ, àgbàdọ, ọsàn
àti nkan mǐràn tí nwọn lè tà
l'ọjà níbẹ.

Awọn ènià fẹràn látí mǎ ní ògbà
kékèké nítorípe í mǎ mú owó
wọlé fún nwọn.

O jẹ aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba, pǎpǎ
jùlọ lati mǎ ni ọgbà nigbati

----- ni awọn
bǎlé ile.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ẹ ọgbà, nwọn
yío ra igi yí ká tabi ----

Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yí ro ---
----- kun.

Bǎlé ile yío pè nwọn yío sì ---

Nwọn mǎ gbin ---, ---, ---
ati ---- ti nwọn lè ta
l'ọjà níbẹ.

Awọn enia fẹràn ----
kekeke nitoripe í mǎ mú owó
wọlé fun nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

O jẹ aṣa lārin awọn Yoruba, pāpā
julo ---- -- -- ---- nigbati
ile nwọn ba tobi.

---- -- -- -- ---- yio si fun
nwọn ni nkan.

Awọn ti nwọn mǎ ṣe eleyi ni ----
---- ----.

Nwọn mǎ gbin ẹfọ, agbado, ọsan
ati nkan miran -- ---- -- --
l'ọja nibe.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, ----
--- -- ---- -- -- tabi lati mọ
ogiri yī ka.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba
kekeke nitoripe i mǎ mu ---
---- ---- ----.

Awọn --- ---- -- -- -- ro oko
nigbati oko nǎ ba kun.

1. Ni igbawo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba (agbala)
leba ile nwọn?
2. Awọn wo ni sabǎ mǎ ṣe eleyi lārin awọn ẹbi?
3. Ọna meji wo ni nwọn le gba ṣe ọgba?
4. Awọn tani yio ro oko nigbati agbala nǎ ba kun?
5. Kinni bǎle ile yio ṣe fun awọn ti nwọn ro ọgba nǎ?
6. Da'rukọ ohun ọgbin ti o wọpọ ninu ọgba.
7. Nitori kinni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mǎ ni ọgba kekere leba
ile wọn?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ojo ni ile Yoruba bere lati
osu kerin odun titi de osu kejo
odun.

The rainy season in Yoruba
land begins from April
[and goes] till August.

Sugbon ni osu keje odun, ojo a ma
ro pupo.

But in July it usually rains
heavily.

Ni asiko yi awon enia a ma je
onje ti o gbona, gegebi ekọ
mimu tabi amola ti o gbona
dada.

At this time, the people often
eat food which is hot, such
as eating of Indian corn meal
or yam flour turned with very
hot water.

Lehin na won a tun ma lo agborun
lati bo ori won.

Also they usually use an
umbrella to cover their
heads.

Nwon tun fẹran lati ma wo aso ti
o nipon ati lati ma de fila ti
yio bo eti won l'asiko yi.

They also like to wear thick
clothes and to wear caps
that will cover their ears
at this time.

Ni igba ojo, ile a ma yo lopplopq;
nitorina, eni ti yio ba rin ninu
ojo yio mura k'o ma subu.

During the rainy season, the
ground is always very slippery;
therefore, whoever walks in the
rain will be fully prepared so
as not to fall.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àsìkò òjò ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá bèrẹ̀ láti
osù kẹrin ọdún títí dé osù kẹjọ
ọdún.

Ṣùgbọ̀n ni osù keje ọdún, òjò a mǎ
rọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ní àsìkò yí àwọn enià a mǎ jẹ
onjẹ tí ó gbóná, gẹgẹbì ẹkọ
mímú tabí amọ̀lǎ tí ó gbóná
dǎdǎ.

Asiko ojo ni ile Yoruba bere ----
---- titi de osu kejo
odun.

Ṣugbọ̀n ni osù keje ọdun, ojo _ --
-- -----.

Ni asiko yi awon enia a mǎ jẹ
----, gẹgẹbì ẹkọ
mimu tabi amola ti o gbona
dǎdǎ.

Lẹhin nǎ nwọ̀n a tun mǎ lo -----
-----.

Nwọ̀n tun fẹran lati mǎ wọ̀ asọ̀ tí
o ----- ati lati mǎ de fila tí
--- -- -- ---- l'asiko yi.

Ni igba ojo, --- - - - - -;
nitorinǎ, eni tí yio ba rin ninu
ojo yio mura k'ó ma ṣubu.

Lẹhin nǎ nwọ̀n a tún mǎ lo agbòrùn
látí bo orí nwọ̀n.

Nwọ̀n tún fẹràn láti mǎ wọ̀ asọ̀ tí
ó nípon àti láti mǎ dé fila tí
yio bo etí nwọ̀n l'asìkò yí.

Ní igbà òjò, ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ lópólópọ̀;
nitorinǎ, eni tí yio bá rin ninú
òjò yio mura k'ó má ṣubú.

Asiko ojo ni ile Yoruba bere lati
osu kẹrin odun ---- -- -- --
-----.

Ṣugbọ̀n ni --- ---- ----, ojo a mǎ
rọ̀ pupọ̀.

Ni asiko yi awon enia a mǎ jẹ
onjẹ ti o gbona, -----
---- tabi amola ti o gbona
dǎdǎ.

Lẹhin nǎ ---- - ---- -- -- agbòrùn
lati bo ori nwọ̀n.

Nwọ̀n tun ----- -- -- -- -- ti
o nípon ati lati mǎ de fila tí
yio bo etí nwọ̀n l'asiko yi.

Ni igba ojo, ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ lópólópọ̀;
nitorinǎ, eni tí yio ba rin ninu
ojo yio mura --- -- ----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Ni asiko wo ni ojo bere ni ile Yoruba?
2. Ninu osu wo ni ojo ma ro pupo?
3. Da'ruko iru onje ti awon enia feran lati ma je ni igba ojo.
4. Kinni awon enia fi nbo ori nwon ni igba ojo?
5. Iru aso wo ni awon enia feran lati ma wo ni asiko ojo?
6. Se apejuwe iru fila ti awon enia nde ni igba ojo.
7. Nitori kinni eniti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio fi mura ki o ma ba subu?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 2

Ninu asiko ojo ni ile iwọ őrun
Naijiria, ojo a mǎ rọ lọpọlọpọ.

During the rainy season in the
Western Provinces of Nigeria,
it often rains heavily.

Eyi bẹrẹ lati oşu kẹrin¹ ọdun
titi de oşu kejo.

This begins from April [and
goes] till August.

Ninu oşu keje ọdun ojo a mǎ rọ
pupọ gǎn ni.

In July, rain usually falls very
heavily.

Awọn enia a mǎ lo ọmburela lati
bo ori nwọn.

People often use an umbrella
to cover their heads.

Nwọn a si mǎ je ọnje ti o gbona,
gegebi ẹkọ gbigbona tabi amọla.

They also eat hot foods, such as
hot Indian corn meal or yam
flour turned with very hot water.

Nwon ntun nwọ aşọ ti o nipọn.

They also wear thick clothes.

Ile a mǎ yọ pupọ ni asiko yi.

The ground is always very
slippery at this time.

Ǽra a si tun mǎ san bakannǼ.

There is also thunder.

Ni asiko ojo awọn enia fẹran lati
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

During the rainy season people
like to plant crops.

¹/keje/ corrected to /kẹrin/ by the speaker.

Nínú àsìkò ojò ní ilẹ̀ iwọ̀ ńrùn
Nàìjíríà, òjò a mǎ rọ̀ lópólópọ̀.

Èyí bèrẹ̀ látí oşù kẹrin ọdún
títí dé oşù kejọ.

Nínú oşù keje ọdún òjò a mǎ rọ̀
púpọ̀ gǎn ni.

Àwọn ènià a mǎ lo ọ̀mbùrẹ̀lẹ̀ látí
bo orí nwọn.

Nwọn a sì mǎ jẹ ọ́njẹ tí ó gbóná,
gẹgẹbí ẹkọ gbígbóná tàbí àmọ̀lẹ̀.

Nwọn ńtún nwọ aşọ tí ó nípon.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ púpọ̀ ní àsìkò yí.

Àrá a sì tún mǎ sán bakanná.

Ní àsìkò ojò àwọn ènià fẹràn látí
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

Ninu asiko --- -- --- ----
Naijiria, ojo a mǎ rọ̀ lópólópọ̀.

--- ---- lati oşu kẹrin ọdun
titi de oşu kejọ.

Ninu oşu keje ọdun --- - -- --
---- gǎn ni.

Awọn enia a mǎ lo ọ̀mburela lati
-- --- ----.

Nwọn a si mǎ jẹ ọ́njẹ ti o gbona,
gẹgẹbi --- ----- tabi -----.

Nwọn ntun --- --- ti o nipon.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ ---- -- -----

--- - -- --- mǎ san bakanná.

Ni asiko ojo ---- ---- ---- lati
mǎ gbin nkan oko.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ninu asiko ojo ni ile iwọ őrun
Naijiria, --- - -- -- lọpọlọpọ.

Nwọn a si mǎ jẹ ---- -- - ----,
gẹgẹbi ẹkọ gbigbona tabi amọla.

Eyi bere ---- -- kẹrin ----
---- -- ----.

Nwọn ntun nwọ ---- -- - ----.

--- - -- yọ pupọ ni asiko yi.

----- ojo a mǎ rọ
pupọ gǎn ni.

Ǽra a si tun --- --- bakannǎ.

Awọn enia a -- -- ----- lati
bo ori nwọn.

Ni asiko ojo awọn enia fẹran lati
-- ---- ----.

1. Bawo ni ojo ti nrọ to ni iwọ őrun Naijiria ni asiko ojo?
2. Ojo bere lati oşu _____ titi de oşu _____.
3. Bawo ni ojo tişe mǎ rọ si ninu oşu keje odun?
4. Kinni awọn enia mǎ lo agbőrun fun ni igba ojo?
5. Da'rukọ onjẹ meji ti awọn enia mǎ sabǎ jẹ ni asiko ojo.
6. Ni igba ojo, awọn enia a mǎ wọ aşọ ti o _____.
7. _____ a mǎ san ni asiko ojo.
8. Kinni awọn agbẹ mǎ şe ni asiko ojo?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 3

Ojo berẹ ni nkan bi oṣu kẹrin
oḍun titi de oṣu kejo.

Rain begins [to fall] about
April [and goes] till August.

Ṣugbon ojo yi a mā rọ loppolopo,
ninu oṣu keje oḍun.

But this rain is usually very
heavy in July.

Onje ti awon enia fẹran ni igbayi,
ohun ni ekọ gbigbona ati amọla
ti o gbona dāḍā.

The foods which people like at
this season are hot Indian
corn meal and yam flour turned
with very hot water.

Awon enia a mā lo agbōrun lati bo
ori nwon.

People often use an umbrella
to cover their heads.

~Ara a mā san loppolopo l'asiko yi.

It often thunders a lot at this
time.

Awon enia a si tun mā wọ aṣọ ti o
nipon ati fila ti o nipon lati
bo eti nwon.

People also usually wear thick
clothes and thick caps to
cover their ears.

Ile a mā yọ gān l'asiko ojo.

The ground is always very
slippery during the rainy
period.

Awon enia si fẹran lati mā diramu
ki nwon k'o ma bā ṣubu.

And people like to be prepared
so that they may not fall.

~Ara a tun mā san.

It often thunders.

Òjò bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù kẹ́rin
oḍún títí dé oṣù kejọ.

Ẹ̀gbón ọ̀jò yí a mǎ rọ̀ lópòlópò
nínú oṣù keje oḍún.

Onjẹ tí àwọn ènià fẹ́ràn ní igbàyí,
ohun ni èkọ̀ gbígbóná àti àmọ̀là
tí ó gbóná dǎdǎ.

Àwọn ènià a mǎ lo agbòrùn láti bo
orí nwọn.

Ẹ̀rá a mǎ sán lópòlópò l'ásìkò yí.

Àwọn ènià a sì tún mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ tí ó
nípọ̀n àti fílà tí ó nípọ̀n láti
bo etí nwọn.

Ilẹ̀ a mǎ yọ̀ gǎn l'ásìkò ọ̀jò.

Awọn ènià sì fẹ́ràn láti mǎ diramú
kí nwọn k'ó má bá ẹ̀bú.

Ẹ̀rá a tún mǎ sán.

Ojo berẹ̀ ni nkan bi oṣu kẹ́rin
oḍun ---- -- --- ----.

----- -- -- a mǎ rọ̀ lópòlópò
ninu oṣu keje oḍun.

Onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹ́ran ni igbayi,
ohun ni --- ----- ati ----
ti o gbona dǎdǎ.

Awọn enia a mǎ -- ----- bo
ori nwọn.

Ẹ̀rá a -- ---- lópòlópò l'----- --.

Awọn enia a si tun mǎ wọ̀ aṣọ̀ ti o
nipọ̀n --- ----- láti
bo eti nwọn.

--- - -- -- gǎn l'asiko ojo.

ki nwọn k'o ma bá ẹ̀bú.

--- a tun mǎ san.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ojo bere -- -- --
odun titi de osu kejo.

Şugbon ojo yi a mǎ -- --
ninu osu -- --.

-- -- -- ni igbayi,
ohun ni ekọ gbigbona ati amola
ti o gbona dǎdǎ.

----- a mǎ lo agbōrun ---- --
--- --.

~Ara a mǎ --- ----- l'asiko yi.

Awon enia a si tun mǎ -- -- --
----- ati fila ti o nipon lati
bo eti nwon.

Ile - -- -- -- l'asiko ojo.

Awon enia si fẹran lati mǎ -----
-- -- -- -- --.

~Ara a tun -- -- --.

1. Lārin osu kerin odun si osu wo ni ojo bere ni Naijiria?
2. Ojo a mǎ rọ lopolopo ninu osu _____ odun.
3. _____ ati _____ ni onje ti awon enia fẹran ni asiko ojo.
4. Da'rukọ ona meji ti awon enia fi npa ara nwon mọ lowo ojo.
5. Yatọ si ile yiyo kinni tun mǎ sele nigbati ojo ba nro?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

DRY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ẹrun berẹ ni nkan bi oṣu
kọkanla ọdun titi de oṣu keta
ọdun titun.

The dry season begins about
November [and goes] till
March.

Ninu oṣu kejila ọdun ati oṣu
kinni ọdun ọrun a mā mu
lọpọlọpọ.

During December and January,
the sun often shines intensely.

L'asiko yi awon enia a mā jẹ onjẹ
ti o tutu.

At this time people usually
eat foods which are cold.

Eruku a mā pọ pupọ; nitorinā
aisan gẹgẹbì Ẹanpona o wọpọ
lārin awon enia.

It is always very dusty; hence,
diseases like smallpox are
common among the people.

Nwon fẹran lati mā lo agbōrun.

They love to use umbrellas.

Awon agbẹ a mā kore iṣu, ẹpa,
agbado ati nkan oko miran.

Farmers usually harvest yams,
groundnuts, maize and other
farm products.

Igbẹ dide o wọpọ ni asiko yi.

Hunting is common at this time.

Ni asiko ẹrun nā ni awon enia mā
ṣe igbeyawo.

During the dry season people
often perform marriage
ceremonies.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àsìkò ẹ̀rùn bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù
kọ̀kànlá ọ̀dún títí dé oṣù kẹ̀ta
ọ̀dún titun.

Nínú oṣù kejìlá ọ̀dún àti oṣù
kínní ọ̀dún ẹ̀rùn a mǎ mú
lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

L'àsìkò yí àwọn ẹ̀nià a mǎ jẹ ọ́njẹ
tí ó tutù.

Eruku a mǎ pọ̀ púpọ̀; nítorínǎ
àisàn gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀sànponá ó wọ̀pọ̀
lárin àwọn ẹ̀nià.

Nwọn fẹ̀ràn láti mǎ lo agbòrùn.

Àwọn agbẹ̀ a mǎ kóre isù, ẹ̀pà,
àgbàdo àti nkan oko mǐràn.

Igbẹ̀ díde ọ wọ̀pọ̀ ní àsìkò yí.

Ní àsìkò ẹ̀rùn nǎ ní àwọn ẹ̀nià mǎ
ẹ̀ ẹ̀ igbeyawó.

Asiko ẹ̀run bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣu
kọ̀kanla ọ̀dun titi de --- ----
-----.

Ninu oṣu kejila ọ̀dun ati oṣu
kinni ọ̀dun ---- - - - -,
lọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀.

L'asiko yi awon enia - - - - -
ti o tutu.

-----; nitorinǎ
aisan gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀sànpona o wọ̀pọ̀
lárin awon enia.

Nwon ----- mǎ lo agbòrùn.

Awon agbe a mǎ kore ---, ---,
----- ati nkan oko miran.

Igbe didẹ o ----- yi.

Ni ----- awon enia mǎ
ẹ̀ ẹ̀ igbeyawo.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Asiko ẹrun ---- -- ---- -- ----
 ----- ọdun titi de oṣu kẹta
 ọdun titun.

Ninu oṣu ----- ---- ati ---
 ----- ọrun a mǎ mu
 lọpọlọpọ.

L'asiko yi awon enia a mǎ jẹ ----
 -- - ----.

Eruku a mǎ pọ pupọ; nitorinǎ
 ----- o wọpọ
 lǎrin awon enia.

Nwon fẹran lati -- -- -----.

Awon agbẹ - -- ---- ----, ẹpa,
 agbado ati nkan oko miran.

----- o wọpọ ni asiko yi.

Ni asiko ẹrun nǎ ni awon enia mǎ
 -- -----.

1. Ni igbawo ni asiko ẹrun bẹrẹ ni Naijiria?
2. Asiko ẹrun yi a ti mǎ pẹ to?
3. Ninu awon oṣu wo ni ọrun mǎ mu lọpọlọpọ?
4. Iru onjẹ wo ni awon enia mǎ jẹ ni asiko ẹrun?
5. Iru aisan wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹrun?
6. Kinni awon enia fẹran lati mǎ lo ni asiko yi?
7. Iru iṣẹ wo ni awon agbẹ mǎ ẹ ni asiko ẹrun?
8. Yatọ si igbẹ dide kinni ohun ayọ ti awon enia tun fẹran lati mǎ ẹ ni asiko ẹrun?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

DRY SEASON - TEXT 2

Oṣu kọkanla oḍun ati ẹkẹta oḍun
titun ni asiko ẹrùn wọpọ.

November and March are the usual
periods for the dry season.

Ṣugbọn ọrun a mǎ mu pupọ ninu oṣu
kejila ati oṣu kinni oḍun titun.

But the heat of the sun is often
intense in December and January.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ jẹ onjẹ
tutu, gẹgẹbǐ ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi
tutu.

People like to eat cold foods,
such as cold Indian corn meal,
palm wine and cold water.

Aisan ti o pọ l'asiko igbayi ni a
npe ni Ẹanpọnna, nitoripe eruku
pọ.

A disease which is very common
at this time is what we call
smallpox, because there is
much dust.

Awọn enia a mǎ lo agbōrun lati bo
ori nwọn.

People often use an umbrella to
cover their heads.

Awọn agbẹ, nwọn a mǎ kore nkan
oko nwọn, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, isu,
agbado.

The farmers usually harvest
their crops, such as groundnuts,
yams and maize.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ lẹ dẹ
igbẹ lati le bǎ pa ẹran.

The farmers also love to go
hunting in order to kill
animals.

Igbeyawo ati ohun ayọ o pọ ni
asiko yi.

Marriage and other occasions
for merriment are common at
this time.

Oṣù kọkànlá ọdún àti ẹkẹta ọdún
titun ni àsìkò ẹrùn wọpọ.

Ṣùgbọn ọrùn a mã mú púpọ nínú oṣù
kejìlá àti oṣù kinní ọdún titun.

Àwọn ènià fẹràn látì mã jẹ onjẹ
tútù, gẹgẹbí ẹkọ, ẹmu àti omi
tútù.

Àisàn tí ó pọ l'àsìkò igbàyí ni à
ńpẹ ní Ẹ̀nṣònná, nítorípé eruku
pọ.

Àwọn ènià a mã lo agbòrùn látì bo
orí nwọn.

Àwọn agbẹ, nwọn a mã kóre nkan
oko nwọn, gẹgẹbí ẹ̀pà, ịṣu,
àgbàdo.

Àwọn agbẹ tún fẹràn látì mã lọ ẹ
ìgbẹ látì lẹ bǎ pa eran.

Ìgbeyawó àti ohun ayọ ó pọ ní
àsìkò yí.

Oṣu -----
----- ni asiko ẹrùn wọpọ.

Ṣugbọn ọrùn a mã mu pupọ ----
----- ati ---- ọdun titun.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mã jẹ onjẹ
tutu, gẹgẹbí ---, --- ati ---
-----.

Aisan ti o pọ l'asiko igbayi ni a
npe -- -----, nitoripe eruku
pọ.

Awọn enia a mã lo agbòrùn ----
-----.

Awọn agbẹ, nwọn a mã kore nkan
oko nwọn, gẹgẹbi ---, ---,
-----.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mã lọ ẹ
igbẹ ---- -- -- ----.

----- ati ohun ayọ o pọ ni
-----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Oṣu kọkanla oḍun ati ẹkẹta oḍun
i.itun -- ----- wọpọ.

----- lati bo
ori nwọn.

Ṣugbọn ----- ninu oṣu
kejila ati oṣu kinni oḍun titun.

Awọn agbẹ, -----
-----, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, isu,
agbado.

Awọn enia fẹran -----
-----, gẹgẹbi ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi
tutu.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ -- --
----- lati le bǎ pa ẹran.

Aisan -- -- ----- ni a
npe ni Ẹanponna, nitoripe eruku
pọ.

Igbeyawo ati ----- o pọ ni
asiko yi.

1. Asiko ẹrun bẹrẹ ni Naijiria lati _____ titi de _____.
2. Ẹrun a mǎ mu pupọ ninu oṣu _____ ati oṣu _____.
3. Dà'rukọ nkan mẹta ti awọn enia fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ni asiko ẹrun.
4. Nitori kinni aisan Ẹanponna fi wọpọ ni asiko yi?
5. Kinni awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mǎ kore ninu oko wọn ni igba ẹrun?
6. Kinni awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mǎ ẹ ni asiko yi?
7. Ohun ayọ wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹrun?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BUYING FOOD IN OYO - TEXT 1

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra nkan onjẹ ní
Oyó, a ó lẹ́ sí ọ́já Àkẹsàn.

If we want to buy groceries
in Oyo, we shall go to
Akesan market.

Ní ọ́já yí a nta oríṣíríṣí nkan,
gẹgẹ́bí ọgẹdẹ, agbọ́n, elubọ́, íṣu,
agbado atí awọ́n nkan míràn.

At this market we sell different
kinds of things, like bananas,
coconuts, yam flour, yams, corn
and many other things.

Níbíbayí, a lẹ́ yọ́'wọ́ ohun tí a
fẹ́ ra.

Here, we can bargain for whatever
we want to buy.

Ènì t'ọ́ nta ọ́já yí ọ́ fẹ́ kí a san
owó pupọ́, ẹ̀gbọ́n ènì tí ọ́ nra
ọ́já a fẹ́ láti san owó t'ọ́ kere.

The one who is selling will
want us to pay much money, but
the one who is buying will want
to pay a small amount of money.

Tí a ó bá fẹ́ ra nkan ní ọ́já yí,
a lẹ́ lẹ́ sí ọ́já sọ́bù míràn.

If we do not want to buy something
in this market, we can go to the
big shops.

Níbíbayí, nwọ́n tí kọ́ iye tí a
ó san s'ara ọ́já nwọ́n.

Here, they have written the amount
which we will pay on their
merchandise.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra nkan onjẹ ní
Ọyọ́, a ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹsán.

Ní ọjà yí à nta oríṣíríṣí nkan,
gẹgẹbí ọgẹdẹ, àgbọ́n, èlùbọ́, ọ̀ṣu,
àgbàdọ àtí àwọ́n nkan míràn.

Níbíbàyí, a lè yọ'wó ohun tí a
fẹ́ rà.

Eni t'ó nta ọjà yíó fẹ́ kí a san
owó púpọ́, ẹ̀sẹ̀gbọ́n ẹ̀ni tí ó nra
ọjà á fẹ́ látí san owó t'ó kéré.

Tí aò bá fẹ́ ra nkan ní ọjà yí,
a lè lọ sí ọjà ẹ̀sẹ̀bù míràn.

Níbíbàyí, nwọ́n tí kọ́ ọ̀yẹ́ tí a
ó san s'ára ọjà nwọ́n.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra nkan onjẹ ní
Ọyọ́, a ó lọ --- --- ---.

Ní ọjà yí a nta oríṣíríṣí nkan,
gẹgẹbí ---, ---, ---, ọ̀ṣu,
àgbàdọ àtí àwọ́n nkan míràn.

Níbíbàyí, a lè --- --- tí a
fẹ́ rà.

Eni t'ó nta ọjà yíó fẹ́ --- ---
--- ---, ẹ̀sẹ̀gbọ́n ẹ̀ni tí ó nra
ọjà á fẹ́ látí --- --- ---.

Tí aò bá fẹ́ ra nkan ní ọjà yí,
a lè lọ --- --- ---.

Níbíbàyí, --- --- ---
--- s'ára ọjà nwọ́n.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra --- --- ---
---, a ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹsán.

Ní ọjà yí a --- --- ---,
gẹgẹbí ọgẹdẹ, àgbọ́n, èlùbọ́, ọ̀ṣu,
àgbàdọ àtí àwọ́n nkan míràn.

Níbíbàyí, a lè yọ'wó --- ---
---.

--- --- --- yíó fẹ́ kí a san
owó púpọ́, ẹ̀sẹ̀gbọ́n --- --- ---
ọjà á fẹ́ látí san owó t'ó kéré.

Tí aò bá fẹ́ --- --- ---,
a lè lọ sí ọjà ẹ̀sẹ̀bù míràn.

Níbíbàyí, nwọ́n tí kọ́ ọ̀yẹ́ tí a
ó san --- --- ---.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Ọja wo ni ao lẹ ti a ba fẹ ra nkan onje ni Ọyọ?
2. Da'rukọ orişirişi nkan ti a nta ni ọja nã.
3. Nje a le yọ'wo nkan ni ọja nã?
4. Bawo ni ẹniti nta ọja yio ẹ fẹ ki ẹniti nra ọja san owo si?
5. Ti a ko ba fẹ ra nkan ni ọja yi nibo ni a tun le lẹ?
6. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa lărin ọja yi ati ti akọkọ?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BUYING FOOD IN OYO - TEXT 2

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra onjẹ ní Oyo, a
o ló sí oja Akẹ́san.

If we want to buy food in Oyo,
we shall go to Akesan market.

Ní oja yí oríṣíríṣí onjẹ ní o
wá nìbẹ́; nwọ́n nta nkan bí
agbado, ọ̀ṣu, ọ̀gẹ́dẹ́, agbọ́n
at'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

In this market there are different
kinds of foods; they sell things
like corn, yams, bananas,
coconuts and many other types
of things.

Awọ́n t'ọ́ nta'ja yíọ tí lẹ́ nkan
nwọ́nyí sílẹ́; nwọ́n o sí sọ́
íyẹ tí a o san fun nwọ́n.

The sellers will have arranged,
in little heaps, their merchan-
dise, and will have said how
much we will pay for them.

Bí a kó bá fẹ́ ra kínní yí ní
oja kekeke, a o ló sí sọ́bù
t'ọ́ tòbí.

If we do not want to buy this
product in the local market,
we shall go to big shops
('supermarkets').

Nínú awọ́n sọ́bù nwọ́nyí, nwọ́n tí
kọ́ íyẹ owó tí a o san sara
oja kọ́kàn.

In these shops they have written
how much we are to pay on each
of the articles.

Awọ́n oja tí nwọ́n nta nìbẹ́ kó
fí bẹ́ wọ́n pupọ́.

The goods which they sell there
are not very costly.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra onjẹ ní Ọyọ́, a
ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹsán.

Ní ọjà yí oríṣíríṣí onjẹ ní ó
wà níbẹ; nwọn nta nkan bí
àgbàdò, ɪṣu, ọgèdè, àgbọ̀n
àt'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó tí lé nkan
nwònyí sílẹ; nwọn ó sì sọ
ìyẹ tí a ó san fún nwọn.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra ---- -- ----, a
ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹsán.

Ní ọjà yí oríṣíríṣí onjẹ ní ó
wà níbẹ; nwọn nta nkan bí
-----, ɪṣu, -----, -----
at'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó -- -- ----
----- --; nwọn ó sì sọ
ìyẹ tí a ó san fún nwọn.

Bí a kò bá fẹ́ ra kínní yí --
-----, a ó lọ sí sòbù
t'ó tòbì.

Nínú àwọn ---- ----, nwọn tí
kọ ìyẹ owó tí a ó san sára
ọjà kòkan.

Àwọn ọjà tí nwọn nta níbẹ kò
-- -- ----.

Bí a kò bá fẹ́ ra kínní yí ní
ọjà kékèké, a ó lọ sí sòbù
t'ó tòbì.

Nínú àwọn sòbù nwònyí, nwọn tí
kọ ìyẹ owó tí a ó san sára
ọjà kòkan.

Àwọn ọjà tí nwọn nta níbẹ kò
fí bẹ̀ wọn púpọ̀.

Tí -- -- -- ---- ní Ọyọ́, a
ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹsán.

Ní --- -- ---- -- --
-- níbẹ; nwọn nta nkan bí
àgbàdò, ɪṣu, ọgèdè, àgbọ̀n
at'oríṣíríṣí nkan míràn.

Àwọn t'ó nta'jà yíó tí lé nkan
nwònyí sílẹ; nwọn ó sì sọ
--- -- -- ----.

-- -- -- ---- -- ní
ọjà kékèké, a ó lọ sí sòbù
t'ó tòbì.

Nínú àwọn sòbù nwònyí, ---- --
-- -- -- -- tí a ó san sára
ọjà kòkan.

Àwọn ọjà -- ---- -- ---- kò
fí bẹ̀ wọn púpọ̀.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Nibo ni oja Akesan wa?
2. Kinni awon ohun ti a le ri ra ni oja Akesan?
3. Bawo ni awon ti nta oja yio ti se toju oja won si le fun tita?
4. Lehin oja kekeke nibo ni a tun gbe le ra nkan onje?
5. Kinni won ko sara oja kankan ni ile itaja yi?
6. Bawo ni awon oja ti won nta nibe se gbe owo lori si?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 1

Onjẹ tí àwọn Yoruba fẹ́ràn pupọ̀
wá láti ara ọ̀ṣu àti gbàgúdá.

The foods which the Yoruba
people like very much come
from yam and cassava.

Lára ọ̀ṣu à nní elùbó; lára
gbàgúdá à nní gǎrí.

From yam, we have yam flour;
from cassava, we have 'garí'
(cassava meal).

Àwọn Yoruba fẹ́ràn láti mǎ jẹ́
iyan, eyítí à nṣe lára ọ̀ṣu.

The Yoruba people like to eat
pounded boiled yam, which is
made from yams.

Iyan àti ọ̀kà amọ̀lǎ ní onjẹ tí
àwọn Yoruba tí fẹ́ràn tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀
rí; sùgbọ̀n ní ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
àwọn Yoruba ní nṣe ẹ̀bà tí à
nṣe lára gbàgúdá.

Pounded boiled yam and amola
(made from yam flour) were
once the staple foods of
the Yoruba people; but
now many Yoruba people eat
eba, which is made from
cassava. (Prepared by pouring
garí into boiling water.)

Gbàgúdá jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì
pupọ̀ fun àwọn Yoruba.

Cassava is a very important food
crop to the Yoruba people.

Ọ̀njẹ tí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn púpọ̀
wá láti ara ọ̀ṣu àti gbàgúdá.

Iyán àti ọ̀kà àmọ̀lǎ ní ọ̀njẹ tí
àwọn Yorùbá tí fẹ́ràn tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀
rí; sùgbọ̀n ní ìgbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
àwọn Yorùbá ní nṣe ẹ̀bà tí à
nṣe lára gbàgúdá.

Lára ọ̀ṣu à nní elùbó; lára
gbàgúdá à nní gǎrí.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mǎ jẹ́
iyan, èyítí à nṣe lára ọ̀ṣu.

Gbàgúdá jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì
pupọ̀ fun àwọn Yorùbá.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Onjẹ ti awọn Yoruba fẹran pupọ
 --- ---- .

----- pupọ
 wa lati ara iṣu ati gbaguda.

Lara iṣu a --- ----; lara
 gbaguda a --- ----.

Lara --- - --- elubọ; lara
 ----- - --- gārì.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- -- jẹ
 iyan, ----- - --- ---- iṣu.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati -- --
 ----, eyiti a nṣe lara ----.

---- ati --- ----- ni onjẹ ti
 awọn Yoruba ti fẹran tẹlẹtẹlẹ
 rì; sugbọni ni igbayi ọpọlọpọ
 awọn Yoruba ni nje --- -- -
 --- lara -----.

Iyan ati ọka amọla ni onjẹ ti
 awọn Yoruba -- -----
 --; sugbọni ni igbayi -----
 ----- -- --- ---- ti a
 nṣe lara gbaguda.

Gbaguda jẹ ohun ti o ṣe pataki
 pupọ --- ---- -----.

----- jẹ ohun ti o -- -----
 ---- fun awọn Yoruba.

1. Lara kinni onjẹ ti awọn Yoruba fẹran pupọ ti wa?
2. Kinni a nni lati ara iṣu?
3. Kinni a nni lati ara gbaguda?
4. Tẹlẹtẹlẹ rì, awọn onjẹ wo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ?
5. Kinni onjẹ ti ọpọlọpọ awọn Yoruba nje ni igbayi?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 2

Onjẹ t'ò ẹ pataki pupọ fun
awọn Yoruba wa lara gbaguda
ati iṣu.

The most important foods for
the Yoruba people are derived
from cassava and yam.

Lara gbaguda, a nṣe garí.

From cassava, we make 'garí'
(cassava meal).

Lara iṣu a nni iyan ati ọka
elubọ.

From yam, we have pounded boiled
yam and thick porridge made of
yam flour.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran iyan pupọ
tẹlẹtẹlẹ rí; ẹgbọn ní
ìgbayí ọpọlọpọ l'ò nje ẹba.

The Yoruba people liked pounded
boiled yam very much at one
time; but now many of them
eat eba.

Ẹba jẹ ohun tí ó dara.

Eba is good food.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran láti má jẹ
iyan ati ọka elubọ.

The Yoruba people are fond of
pounded boiled yam and thick
porridge made of yam flour.

Onjẹ t'ò ẹ pàtàkì púpọ fún
àwọn Yorùbá wá lára gbágúdá
àti iṣu.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹràn iyan púpọ
tẹlẹtẹlẹ rí; ẹgbọn ní
ìgbayí ọpọlọpọ l'ò nje ẹbà.

Lára gbágúdá, à nṣe gǎrí.

Ẹba jẹ ohun tí ó dara.

Lára iṣu à nní iyan àti ọkà
èlùbọ.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹràn láti má jẹ
iyan àti ọkà èlùbọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

----- pupọ fun
awọn Yoruba wa lara gbaguda
ati iṣu.

Lara gbaguda, a --- .

----- a nni iyan ati ọka
elubọ.

Awọn ----- iyan pupọ
tẹlẹtẹlẹ rí; ẹgbẹn nì
igbayi ọpọlọpọ l'ò --- .

--- -- ---- ti o dara.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ
iyan --- -- .

Onjẹ t'ò ẹ -----
----- wa lara gbaguda
ati iṣu.

Lara -----, a nse gari.

Lara iṣu a nni ----- ati ---
-----.

Awọn Yoruba fẹran -----
----- --; ẹgbẹn nì
igbayi ọpọlọpọ l'ò nje ẹba.

Eba jẹ ohun -- -- .

Awọn Yoruba fẹran ----- -- --
----- ati ọka elubọ.

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "A nse gari lati ara ____."
2. "Lara iṣu a nni ____ ati ____."
3. Nje eba jẹ onje ti o dara?
4. "Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ____ ati ____."
5. Ninu ọka elubọ ati gari, onje wo ni Yoruba fẹran pupọ ju?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 3

Onjẹ t'ọ ẹ pataki l'arin awon
Yoruba ni iyan ati eba.

Important foods among the Yoruba
people are pounded boiled yam
and eba.

A nni iyan lara isu.

Pounded boiled yam is derived
from yam. ('We have pounded
boiled yam from yam.')

A si tun nni oka amola lara
isu.

A thick porridge is also derived
from yam. ('We also have a
thick porridge from yam.')

Ninu gbaguda a nni gari.

From cassava, we have 'gari,'
or farina-like cereal.

Teletete ri awon Yoruba f'aran
lati ma je iyan ati oka
amola, sugbon nigbani opolope
l'onje eba.

Originally the Yoruba people
preferred to eat pounded
boiled yam and thick porridge
made of yam flour, but these
days many [people] eat eba.

Eba nwa lara gbaguda.

Eba is derived from cassava.

Eba je onje ti o dara, sugbon
iyan ati oka amola dara ju
eba lo.

Eba is a good food, but pounded
boiled yam and the thick
porridge made from yam flour
are better than eba.

Onjẹ t'ó ẹ pàtàkì lǎrín àwọn
Yorùbá ní iyan àtí ẹbà.

À nní iyan lára ọ̀sù.

A sì tún nní ọ̀kà àmọ̀lẹ̀ lára
ọ̀sù.

Nínú gbágúdá à nní gǎrí.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn
látí mǎ jẹ iyan àtí ọ̀kà
àmọ̀lẹ̀, ẹ̀gbẹ̀n nígbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
l'ónjẹ ẹbà.

Ẹ̀bà nwa lára gbágúdá.

Ẹ̀bà jẹ onjẹ tí ó dara, ẹ̀gbẹ̀n
iyan àtí ọ̀kà àmọ̀lẹ̀ dara ju
ẹ̀bà lọ.

Onjẹ t'o ẹ pataki larin ----
----- -- ---- ati ----.

A nni iyan ---- ----.

A si tun nni --- ----- lara
-----.

----- a nni gari.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí awọn Yoruba fẹ́ràn
latí mǎ jẹ iyan atí ọ̀kà
amọ̀lẹ̀, -----
l'onjẹ ----.

--- --- lara gbaguda.

Ẹ̀bà -- ---- -- -- ----, ẹ̀gbẹ̀n
iyan atí ọ̀kà amọ̀lẹ̀ dara ju
ẹ̀bà lọ.

Onjẹ t'o ẹ pataki -----
----- ní iyan atí ẹbà.

A nni ---- ---- ọ̀sù.

A si tun nni --- ----- lara
ọ̀sù.

Ninu gbaguda - --- -----.

Tẹ̀lẹ̀tẹ̀lẹ̀ rí awọn Yoruba fẹ́ràn

-----, ẹ̀gbẹ̀n nígbayí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
l'onjẹ ẹbà.

Ẹ̀bà nwa lara -----.

Ẹ̀bà jẹ onjẹ tí o dara, ẹ̀gbẹ̀n
----- atí --- ----- dara ju
ẹ̀bà lọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Da oruko onje meta ti o se pataki larin awon Yoruba.
2. Bi eba ti se je si gbaguda be gege ni iyan je si ____.
3. Lara kinni oka amola ti nwa?
4. Onje meji wo ni o dara ju larin: iyan, eba, ati oka amola?
5. Nje awon Yoruba fẹran eba teletele ri?

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 1

Igba meta ni awon Yoruba ma
jeun lojumo.

The Yorubas eat three times
a day.

L'aro nwon a ma mu ekọ gbigbona
pelu akara.

In the mornings they usually
eat hot Indian corn meal
with a deep fat fried bean
cake called 'akara.'

Ni osan nwon nje oka amola,
iyan tabi eba.

At noon they usually eat
turned yam flour, pounded
yam or eba (prepared by
pouring gari into boiling
water).

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu obe egusi,
ila ati eja ti o dara.

These they eat with melon soup,
okra soup and good fish.

T'o ba di owọ ale, nwon nje
ekọ tutu.

Towards evening they usually
eat cold Indian corn meal.

Baba ni yio kọkọ je tie, lehin
na iya yio je.

The father will first eat his
own, then the mother will
eat.

O le joko pelu awon omọ ki nwon
o jo je.

She can sit and eat together
with the children, that they
[may] eat together.

Ori eni ni nwon ti ma je onje
nwonyi.

They usually eat the food while
sitting on a mat.

Awon enia wa ki ilo agunje tabi
sibi.

Our people do not use either
forks or spoons.

Owo ni nwon fi njeun, sugbon
nwon o ri pe owo yi, o mo
daradara.

They use their hands for eating,
but they will see that their
hands are very clean ('that
this hand, it is very clean').

Igba meta ni awon Yoruba ma
jeun lojumó.

Orí ení ni nwon tí ma je onje
nwonyí.

L'aró nwon a ma mu ekó gbígbóná
pelú àkàrà.

Awon enia wa ki ilo agunje tabi
sibi.

Ni osan nwon nje oka amola,
iyan tabi ebà.

Owo ni nwon fi njeun, sugbon
nwon o ri pe owo yi, o mo
daradara.

Eyi ni nwon nje pelú obè egusí,
ila ati eja ti o dara.

T'ó bá dí owo alé, nwon nje
ekó tutù.

Bàbá ni yío kókó je tiè, lèhìn
nà iyá yío je.

O lè jókò pelú awon omó kí nwon
ó jo jẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Igba ---- -- ---- ---- mǎ
jeun lojumọ.

----- -- -- -- -- ẹkọ gbigbona
pelu akara.

Ni ọsan nwon ---- -- ---- ----,
iyan tabi ẹba.

Eyi ni ---- -- ---- ---- ọbẹ ẹgusi,
ila ati ẹja ti o dara.

T'o -- -- -- -- --, nwon nje
ẹkọ tutu.

----- -- -- -- -- --, lehin'
nǎ iya yio je.

O le joko pelu awon ọmọ -- ----
-- -- --.

Ori ẹni -- ---- -- -- -- onje
nwonyi.

Awon ---- -- -- -- -- agunje tabi
sibi.

Ọwọ ni nwon fi njeun, ----
----- -- -- -- --, o mọ
daradara.

Igba męta ni awon Yoruba mǎ
-----.

L'ǎrọ nwon a -- -- -- ----
-----.

-- ---- ---- nje ọka amọla,
iyan tabi ẹba.

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu ọbẹ ----,
--- ati --- ti o dara.

T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, ---- --
-----.

Baba ni yio kọkọ je tie, ----
-- -- -- --.

O le ---- ---- ---- -- ki nwon
o jọ jẹ.

--- -- ni nwon ti mǎ je ----
-----.

Awon enia wa ki ilo ---- tabi
-----.

Ọwọ ni nwon fi njeun, sugbon
nwon o ri pe ọwọ yi, -- --
-----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Awon Yoruba a sabã mã jeun ni igba melo lojumọ?
2. Ni igbawo ni nwon mã mu ekọ gbigbona pelu akara?
3. Oka amola tabi iyan je onje ti awon Yoruba fẹran ni asiko wo lõjọ?
4. Da'rukọ obẹ meji ti o dara fun iyan ati oka amola.
5. Ni asiko wo lojumọ ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mã je ekọ tutu?
6. Tani yio kọkọ jeun ninu iya ati baba?
7. Nibo ni awon Yoruba ti njoko jeun?
8. Kinni awon baba nla ati iya nla wa fi njeun?
9. Iru itọju wo ni nwon nfun ohun ti nwon fi njeun yi?

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 2

Èmẹta ni awọn Yoruba ma jẹun
lojumọ.

The Yorubas usually eat three
times a day.

Làrọ nwọn a mǎ mu ẹkọ gbigbona
pẹlu akara.

In the mornings they usually
eat hot Indian corn meal
with akara (deep fat fried
bean cake).

Ni ọsan, nwọn le jẹ ọka amọla,
iyan tabi ẹba.

At noon, they can eat turned
yam flour, pounded yam or
eba.

Eyi ni nwọn nje pẹlu ọbẹ t'o
dara gẹgẹbǐ ẹgusi, isapa,
ila tabi gbẹgiri.

These they eat with palatable
soups such as melon soup,
ishakpa soup (a common
pot-herb), okra soup or
bean soup.

T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, nwọn yio jẹ
ẹkọ tutu.

Towards evening, they will eat
cold Indian corn meal.

Ti nwọn ba fẹ jẹ onje yi, iya
yio kọkọ toju ti baba fún,
lehin nǎ on ati awọn ọmọ yio
jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.

If they are about to eat this
food, the mother will first
of all serve the father,
then she and the children
will sit together to eat
their own food.

Ori ẹni ni nwọn o ti jẹ onje yi.

They will eat this food on a
mat.

Nwọn ko ni lo agunje tabi şibi.

They will not use forks or
spoons.

Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹ.

They will eat it with their
hands.

Èmẹta ni àwọn Yorùbá, mǎ jẹun
lójúmó.

Làrọ̀ nwọn a mǎ mu ẹ̀kọ̀ gbígboná
pẹ̀lú àkàrà.

Ní ọ̀sán, nwọn lẹ̀ jẹ ọ̀kà àmọ̀lǎ,
iyan tàbí ẹ̀bà.

Ẹ̀yí ni nwọn n̄jẹ pẹ̀lú ọ̀bẹ̀ t'ó
dára gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ẹ̀gú sí, iṣápá,
ilá tàbí gbẹ̀gìrì.

Èmẹta ni awon Yoruba -- ----
-----.

----- ẹ̀kọ̀ gbigbona
pẹlu akara.

-- ----, ---- -- ọ̀kà amọ̀lǎ,
iyan tabi ẹ̀bà.

Eyi ni nwon n̄jẹ pẹlu ọ̀bẹ̀ t'ó
dara gẹ̀gẹ̀bì ----, ----,
--- tabi -----.

T'ó ba di ọ̀wọ̀ alẹ̀, ---- -- --
-----.

T'ó bá dí ọ̀wọ̀ alẹ̀, nwọn yíó jẹ
ẹ̀kọ̀ tútù.

Tí nwọn bá fẹ̀ jẹ ọ̀njẹ yí, iyá
yíó kọ̀kọ̀ tọ̀jú tí bàbá fún,
lẹ̀hìn nǎ ọ̀n àti àwọn ọ̀mọ yíó
jọ jókò láti jẹ tiwọn.

Orí ẹ̀ní ni nwọn ó ti jẹ ọ̀njẹ yí.

Nwọn kò ní lo àgúnjẹ tàbí síbí.

Ọ̀wọ̀ ni nwọn fi n̄jẹ.

Ti nwon ba fẹ̀ jẹ onjẹ yi, ---
--- ---- ---- ---- ----,
lẹhin nǎ on ati awon ọ̀mọ yio
jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.

Ori ẹ̀ni -- ---- -- -- onjẹ yi.

Nwon ko ni lo ----- tabi -----.

--- ni nwon fi n̄jẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

----- awon Yoruba ma jeun
lojumọ.

Lãrọ nwon a mã mu ---
-----.

Ni ọsan, nwon le je ---
---- tabi ----.

Eyi ni nwon nje pelu ---
---- gegebĩ egusi, isapa,
ila tabi gbegiri.

--- -- -- -- --, nwon yio je
ẹkọ tutu.

Ti nwon ba fe je onje yi, iya
yio kọkọ toju ti baba fun,
lehin nã -- -- -- yio
jo joko lati je tiwon.

Ori eni ni nwon o -- -- --.

Nwon -- -- -- agunje tabi sibi.

Owo ni ---- -- --.

1. Igba _____ ni awon Yoruba mã jeun lojumọ.
2. Akara ati kinni awon Yoruba mã je l'ãrọ?
3. Kinni nkan meta ti awon Yoruba le je ni ọsan?
4. Da'rukọ ọbe merin ti awon Yoruba le lo fun awon onje wonyi.
5. Kinni awon Yoruba mã je ni owo ale?
6. Ona wo ni nwon npin ara won si fun onje jije yi?
7. Nibo ni nwon yio ti je onje nã?
8. Kinni nwon nlo lati fi je onje nã?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 1

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kī nsọ fun enia
wipe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun alẹ,'
tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ l'ọsan, wa jẹun
ọsan l'ọdọ mi.'

In Yoruba land, we don't
usually say to a person,
'Come to my house for
dinner' or 'I want to see
you at noon, come and eat
lunch with me.'

Ṣugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lẹ
ki ọrẹ rẹ n'ile, onjẹ ti o ba
ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun
nā ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'alẹ.

But if a friend goes to visit
his friend at home, whatever
food he finds in the house
of that man is what he will
eat, [be it] at noon or in
the evening.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'āro nā l'o lẹ,
nkan t'o ba ba l'ọdọ nwọn ni
yio jẹ.

And if he goes in the morning,
whatever he finds at their
house is what he will eat.

T'o ba di asiko ọdun gẹgẹbi
keresimesi, awọn Yoruba fẹran
lati mā pa ẹran ati lati mā se
onjẹ gẹgẹbi iresi tabi amọla
tabi iyan.

At the time of any festival,
such as Christmas, the
Yoruba people love to kill
animals and to cook foods
like rice, turned yam-flour
or pounded yam.

Ohun ti alejo yi abi awọn t'o
ba wa ki nwọn ba ba nkan nā
ni nwọn o jẹ.

Whatever this guest or those
to whom he has come to visit
get, that is what they will
eat.

Bẹ gān ni ni asiko igbe'yawo tabi
omọ sisọ l'oruko.

It is equally true during the
naming ceremony.

Ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá a kǐ nsọ́ fún ènià
wípe 'Wá sí'lé mi wá jẹun alẹ́,'
tàbí 'Mo fẹ́ rí ọ lósàn, wá jẹun
òsán lódò mi.'

Şugbọ́n tí ọ́rẹ́ kan t'ó bá lọ
kí ọ́rẹ́ rẹ́ n'ílé, onjẹ́ tí ó bá
bá ní ilẹ́ arakùnrin yẹn ohun
nà ni yíó jẹ́ l'òsàn tàbí l'alẹ́.

B'ó bá sì jẹ́pẹ́ l'árò nà l'ó lọ,
nkan t'ó bá bá lódò nwọ́n ni
yíó jẹ́.

Ni ile Yoruba a ki nsọ fun enia
wipe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun alẹ́,'
tabi '-----'
'-----.'

Şugbọ́n tí ọ́rẹ́ kan t'o ba lọ
-----, onjẹ́ tí o ba
ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun
nà ni yíó jẹ́ l'òsan tabi l'alẹ́.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'-----,
nkan t'o ba ba lódò nwọ́n ni
yíó jẹ́.

T'ó bá dí àsìkò ọdún gégébi
kérésimesì, àwọ́n Yorùbá fẹ́ràn
látì mǎ pa ẹ́ràn àtì látì mǎ se
onjẹ́ gégébi ìrẹ̀sì tàbí àmọ̀lǎ
tàbí iyan.

Ohun tí àlejò yí àbí àwọ́n t'ó
bá wá kǐ nwọ́n bá bá nkan nà
ni nwọ́n ó jẹ́.

Bẹ́ gǎn ni ní àsìkò ìgbẹ́'yàwó tàbí
omọ́ sísọ́ l'órúkọ.

T'o ba di -----
-----, awọ́n Yoruba fẹ́ràn
lati mǎ pa ẹ́ràn ati -----
----- tabi amọ̀la
tabi iyan.

Ohun ti alejo yi -----
----- nkan nà
ni nwọ́n o jẹ́.

Bẹ́ gǎn ni ----- tabi
omọ́ sísọ́ l'orúkọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kī nsọ fun enia
wipe '--- ---- -- -- ---- ---'
tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ lọsan, wa jẹun
ọsan lodo mi.'

Şugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lẹ
ki ọrẹ rẹ n'ile, ---- -- -- --
-- -- ---- ---- ohun
nā ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'ale.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'ārọ nā l'o lẹ,
nkan t'o ba ba lodo nwon --
--- --.

T'o ba di asiko ọdun gẹgẹbi
keresimesi, awon Yoruba fẹran
---- -- -- ---- ati lati mā se
onje gẹgẹbi iresi tabi amola
tabi iyan.

Ohun ti alejo yi abi awon t'o
ba wa ki nwon ba ba ---- --
-- ---- - --.

Bẹ gān ni ni asiko ---- ---- tabi
--- ---- l'-----.

1. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu awon ohun ti ki i sabā se asa awon Yoruba.
2. Iru onje wo ni alejo ti o ba lẹ ki ọrẹ rẹ yio jẹ ni ile
ore rẹ nā?
3. Kinni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mā se ni asiko ọdun keresimesi?
4. Ni asiko meji wo ni awon Yoruba tun fẹran lati mā se inawo?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 2

Gegebi aṣa Yoruba, a kǐ sọ fun
enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi
lale yi lati wa jeun,' tabi 'Wa
si'le mi l'ọsan lati wa jeun.'

According to the Yoruba custom,
we do not usually say to a
person, 'I want to see you in
my house this evening for
dinner' or 'Come to my house
at noon to eat.'

Ṣugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile,
ohun t'o ba ba lọdọ rẹ gǎn,
ohun nǎ l'on nǎ o f'enu pa.

But if a visitor goes to greet
a host, whatever he (the
visitor) sees at the host's
place is what he will eat.

Kibāṣepe l'ǎrọ ni, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ
mimu ni, ohun ti on nǎ o mu nǔ.

Be it in the morning, which
is the time for eating hot
Indian corn meal, that is
what he (the visitor) will
eat.

Ibāṣepe l'ọsan ni tabi l'alẹ,
ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanǎ gǎn
ni yio jẹ.

Be it at noon or in the
evening, whatever he sees
at that time is what he
will eat.

Ṣugbọn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba
igbe'yawo tabi ọmọ sisọ
l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn
onile ba se ohun nǎ ni alejo
yio jẹ.

But during an annual festival
or marriage ceremony or
child naming ceremony,
whatever the hosts cook
is what the visitors will
eat.

Nigbayi nwọn a mǎ pa ẹran, nwọn
a si mǎ se onjẹ loppoloppo fun
awọn alejo.

At this time, they usually
kill animals, and they
usually cook a lot of food
for the guests.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Géḡéḡbí àṣà Yorùbá, a kǐ sọ fún
 ènià pé, 'Mo fẹ rí ọ n'ílé mi
 lálẹ̀ yí láti wá jẹun,' tàbí 'Wá
 sí'lé mi l'ọsǎn láti wá jẹun.'

Ṣùgbọ́n bí àlejò bá lọ kí onílẹ̀,
 ohun t'ó bá bá lẹ́dọ̀ rẹ̀ gǎn,
 ohun nǎ l'òṅ nǎ ó f'ẹnu pa.

Kìbàṣepé l'ǎrọ̀ ní, t'ó jẹ́pé ẹ̀kọ̀,
 mímu ní, ohun tí òṅ nǎ ó mu nǔ.

Ìbàṣepé l'ọsǎn ní tàbí l'álẹ̀,
 ohun t'ó bá bá n'gbàṅṅá gǎn
 ní yíó jẹ.

Ṣùgbọ́n l'ásìkò ọdún tàbí ìgbà
 ìgbẹ̀'yàwó tàbí ọmọ síso
 l'órúkọ, ohunkóhun tí àwọn
 onílẹ̀ bá sè ohun nǎ ní àlejò
 yíó jẹ.

Nígbàyí nwọn a mǎ pa ẹran, nwọn
 a sì mǎ se ọ́njẹ lópólópọ̀ fún
 àwọn àlejò.

Gegebi asa Yoruba, - - - - -
 - - - - -, 'Mo fe ri o n'ile mi
 lale yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi 'Wa
 si'le mi l'osan lati wa jẹun.'

Sugbon bi alejo ba lo ki onile,
 ohun t'o ba ba ledọ re gǎn,
 - - - - -.

- - - - -, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ
 mimu ni, - - - - -.

Ibāsepe l'osan ni tabi l'ale,
 - - - - -
 - - - - -.

Sugbon l'asiko odun tabi igba
 igbe'yawo - - - - -
 - - - - -, ohunkohun ti awon
 onile ba se ohun na ni alejo
 yio je.

Nigbayi nwon a ma pa eran, - - - - -
 - - - - -
 - - - - -.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

-----, a kǐ sọ fun
enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi
lale yi lati wa jeun,' tabi '---
-----.'

Şugbon bi alejo ba lọ ki onile,
-----,
ohun nã l'on nã o f'enu pa.

Kibãsepe l'ãro ni, -----
-----, ohun ti on nã o mu nũ.

----- l'----- l'-----,
ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanã gãn
ni yio jẹ.

Şugbon l'-----
----- tabi omọ sisọ
l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn
onile ba se ohun nã ni alejo
yio jẹ.

Nigbayi -----, nwọn
a si mã se onjẹ loppoloppo fun
awọn alejo.

1. Ki iṣe aṣa awon Yoruba lati sọ fun enia pe kinni?
2. Kinni alejo ti o ba lọ ki onile yio jẹ?
3. Igba wo ni a kǐ ba enia ni alejo?
4. Asiko mēta wo ni awon Yoruba mã pa eran ti nwon si mã se inawo loppoloppo?

MENUS AND MEALTIME-SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

Igba¹ meta ni awon Yoruba fẹran
lati mā jẹun.

The Yoruba people like to eat
three times.

Onje ekinni l'anpe ni onje ǎrọ,
onje ọsan l'o si keji, lehin
nā, onje ale.

The first meal is what we call
breakfast, and lunch is the
second, [and] after that,
dinner.

Ni ǎrọ awon Yoruba a mā mu ekọ
gbigbona pelu akara t'o gbadun.

In the morning the Yoruba people
usually eat hot Indian corn
meal with a kind of deep fat
fried cake which is delicious.

T'o ba di ọsan, nwon le je oka
amọla pelu ọbe egusi tabi ọbe
gbegiri.

In the afternoon they can eat
turned yam flour with melon
soup or bean soup.

Nwon le je iyan pelu ọbe isapa.

They can eat pounded yam with
ishakpa soup (a common pot-
herb).

Lehin nā nwon si tun le je eba
pelu ọbe egusi, eyi t'o dara
pelu panla at'ẹran t'o nipon.

Then they can also eat eba
(prepared by pouring gari
into boiling water) with
melon soup, which is good
with stockfish and fleshy meat.

T'o ba di igba miran, nwon a mā
je nkan ti o ba ara nwon mu.

At other times they always eat
things that are suitable to
their needs.

¹/ona/ corrected to /igba/ by the speaker.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nwọn a sì tún mǎ jẹ ẹkọ tutu
ní alá.

They also usually eat cold
Indian corn meal at night.

Awọn baba ni yíó kọkọ jọkọ jẹ
onjẹ tiwọn; lẹhin nǎ, iya
lẹ jẹ tirẹ.

The father will first eat his
food; then the mother may
eat her own.

Nwọn a sì tún pin onjẹ yí fun
awọn ọmọdẹ.

They then divide this food
among the children.

Ìgbà mǎta ni àwọn Yorùbá fẹràn
látí mǎ jẹun.

T'ó bá dí ìgbà mǐràn, nwọn a mǎ
jẹ nkan tí ó bá ara nwọn mu.

Onjẹ ẹkinní l'ánpè ní onjẹ ǎrọ,
onjẹ ọsán l'ó sì kejì, lẹhin
nǎ, onjẹ alá.

Nwọn a sì tún mǎ jẹ ẹkọ tutu
ní alá.

Ní ǎrọ àwọn Yorùbá a mǎ mu ẹkọ
gbígboná pẹlú àkàrà t'ó gbádùn.

Awọn bàbá ni yíó kọkọ jọkọ jẹ
onjẹ tiwọn; lẹhin nǎ, iya
lẹ jẹ tirẹ.

T'ó bá dí ọsán, nwọn lẹ jẹ ọkà
àmọlà pẹlú ọbẹ ẹgú sí tàbí ọbẹ
gbẹgiri.

Nwọn a sì tún pin onjẹ yí fun
awọn ọmọdẹ.

Nwọn lẹ jẹ iyan pẹlú ọbẹ ìṣápá.

Lẹhin nǎ nwọn sì tún lẹ jẹ ẹbà
pẹlú ọbẹ ẹgú sí, èyí t'ó dárá
pẹlú pánlǎ àt'ẹran t'ó nípon.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Igba mēta ni awon Yoruba -----

Onje ekinni l'anpe ni onje āro,
-----, lehin
nā, onje ale.

Ni āro awon Yoruba a mā mu ekọ
gbigbona ----- t'o gbadun.

T'o ba di osan, nwon le je oka
amola pelu -----
-----.

Nwon -- -- -- pelu obe isapa.

Lehin nā nwon -- -- --
pelu obe egusi, eyi t'o dara
pelu panla at'eran t'o nipon.

T'o -- -- --, nwon a mā
je nkan ti o ba ara nwon mu.

Nwon a si -- -- -- ekọ tutu
ni ale.

Awon -----
-----; lehin nā, iya
le je tire.

Nwon -- -- -- fun
awon omode.

Igba ----- fēran
lati mā jeun.

Onje ekinni l'anpe -- -- --,
onje osan l'o si keji, lehin
nā, -----.

Ni āro awon Yoruba - -- -- --
----- pelu akara t'o gbadun.

T'o ba di osan, -----
----- pelu obe egusi tabi obe
gbegiri.

Nwon le je iyan -----.

Lehin nā nwon si tun le je eba
-----, eyi t'o dara
pelu panla at'eran t'o nipon.

T'o ba di igba miran, -----
-----.

Nwon a si tun mā je -----
-----.

Awon baba ni yio kọkọ joko je
onje tiwon; lehin nā, ---
-- -- --.

Nwon a si tun pin -----
----- omode.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Igba melo ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹun lojumọ?
2. Da'rukọ onjẹ ti awon Yoruba mǎ jẹ ni ǎrọ.
3. Ni igbawo ni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ iyan pẹlu ọka amọla?
4. Ọbẹ wo ni o dara fun iyan?
5. Ọbẹ meji wo ni o dara fun ọka amọla?
6. Kinni awon Yoruba fẹran lati mǎ jẹ ni ale?
7. Tani yio kọkọ jẹun, iya ni tabi baba?

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 1

'Alejo to ba f'oru wọ'lu,
igida ni yio jẹ.'

An uninvited guest seldom
meets a welcome. ('A
stranger that enters a
town late in the night,
nothing it is he will eat.')

Orọ alejo t'o ba lọ s'Àwẹ kọ.

This is not true of any
stranger that enters Awe.

Nigbati alejo ba de Àwẹ loru,
ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ ẹ
ni pe k'o lọ sọdọ bǎlẹ, wipe
'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ
loju ọna.'

When any stranger reaches
Awe late at night, the
first thing which he will
do is to go to the chief,
and say, 'I am a stranger
and my car has broken down
on the road.'

Inu bǎlẹ yio dun pupọ, lati rí,
nwọn o si tọju onjẹ fún laise
ani ani.

The chief will be very glad
to see him and they (the
household) will provide food
for him, without doubt.

Şugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ
ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lọ si ọdọ
oniwasu t'o wa ni ilu nǎ;
bakannǎ, nwọn yio ẹ l'alejo
dǎdǎ.

But if he is a Christian, if
he wants, he can go to the
pastor who lives in the
town; similarly, he will
entertain him well.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

'Àlejò tó bá f'òru wò' lù,
igídá ni yíó jẹ.'

Inú bǎlẹ̀ yíó dùn púpọ̀, látí rí,
nwọn ó sì tójú onjẹ fún láìsẹ̀
àní àní.

Ọrọ̀ àlejò t'ó bá lọ s'Àwẹ̀ kó.

Şugbọ̀n eyítí ọ ba jẹ́pẹ̀ onígbàgbọ̀
ni, b'ó bá fẹ̀, ọ lẹ̀ lọ sí ọdọ̀
oníwàsù t'ó wà ní ilú nǎ;
bákannǎ, nwọn yíó sẹ́ l'álejò
dǎdǎ.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá dé Àwẹ̀ lóru,
èkínní ohun tí yíó kọ́kọ̀ sẹ̀
ni pé k'ó lọ sọdọ̀ bǎlẹ̀, wípẹ̀
'Àlejò ni mí ọ, ọkọ̀ mi sì bàjẹ̀
lójú ọnà.'

'Alejo to ba f'oru wò' lu,
-----'

Şugbọ̀n eyiti o ba jẹpe -----
__, b'o ba fẹ, - - - - -
----- t'o wa ni ilu nǎ;
bakannǎ, nwọn yio sẹ l'alejo
dǎdǎ.

Ọrọ̀ alejo t'ọ ba -- -----'.

Nigbati alejo ba de Àwẹ̀ loru,
ekinini ohun ti yio kọ́kọ̀ sẹ̀
ni pe --- -- -----, wipe
'Alejo ni mi ọ, ọkọ̀ mi si bajẹ̀
loju ọna.'

Inu bǎlẹ̀ yio dùn púpọ̀, lati rí,
----- láìsẹ̀
ani ani.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

'-----,
 igida ni yio jẹ.'

-----, -----,
 nwọn o si toju onjẹ fún laise
 ani ani.

Oro ----- ko.

Şugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbo
 ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lo si odo
 -----;
 bakannā, nwọn yio şẽ l'alejo
 dādā.

Nigbati -----,
 ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ şe
 ni pe k'o lo sodo bāle, wipe
 'Alejo ni mi o, okọ mi si baje
 loju ona.'

1. Kinni owe Yoruba so nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wolu?
2. Njẹ alejo ti o ba lo si Āwẹ loru yio ni itoju?
3. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki alejo şe ti o ba de si Āwẹ loru?
4. Bawo ni bāle yio şe gba alejo nā?
5. Lodo tani alejo ti o ba jẹ onigbagbo le lo bi o ba fẹ?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 2

Nigbati alejo ba wọ Ẹwẹ, pǎpǎ julọ
nigbati okọ rẹ ba bajẹ loju ona
ti o si jinna si Ẹwẹ, ohun ti
yio kọkọ ẹ ni wipe, k'o lọ s'ọdọ
oniwásu ilu nǎ.

When a stranger comes to Awe,
especially when his car
breaks down along the road
close to Awe, the first
thing for him to do is to
go to the pastor in the town.

T'o ba ti sọ fún wipe, bayi bayi
ni orọ mi ri, awọn oniwásu yi
yio toju onje fún.

If he tells him (the pastor)
his problems, this pastor
will provide food for him.

Şugbọn bi bẹkọ, o le lọ s'ọdọ
bǎlẹ, yio tun sọ bakannǎ, idi
ti on fi wa si ilu ni asiko yi.

On the other hand, he can go
to the chief, and he will
narrate, in the same way,
the reason why he came to
the town at this time.

Ẹbǎlẹ yio toju onje fún ati ibiti
yio sun.

The chief will provide food
for him as well as a place
where he will sleep.

Awọn onje ti yio toju, nwọn o
je onje ti o bǎ lara mu.

The foods that he will prepare-
they will be foods that are
suitable for him.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá wọ Àwẹ, pǎpǎ júlọ
nìgbàtí ọkọ rẹ bá bàjẹ lójú ọ̀nà
tí ọ sì jinna sí Àwẹ, ohun tí
yíó kọ́kọ́ sẹ ní wípẹ, k'ó lọ s'òdọ
oníwàsù ilú nǎ.

T'ó bá tí sọ fún wípẹ, bayi bayi
ní ọrọ̀ mí rí, àwọn oníwàsù yí
yíó tọ́jú onjẹ fún.

Şugbọ́n bí bẹ́kọ́, ọ lẹ̀ lọ s'òdọ
bǎlẹ̀, yíó tún sọ bákannǎ, idi
tí ọ̀n fí wá sí ilú ní àşíkò yí.

Bǎlẹ̀ yíó tọ́jú onjẹ fún àtí ibítí
yíó sùn.

Àwọn onjẹ tí yíó tọ́jú, nwọn ọ
jẹ onjẹ tí ọ bǎ lára mu.

Nigbati alejo ba wọ Àwẹ, ----
----- loju ọ̀nà
ti o si jinna si Àwẹ, ohun ti
yio kọ́kọ́ sẹ ní wípẹ, k'ó lọ s'òdọ
----- ilu nǎ.

T'ó ba tí sọ fún wípẹ, bayi bayi
ní ọrọ̀ mí rí, ----
yio tọ́jú onjẹ fún.

Şugbọ́n bí bẹ́kọ́, ọ -- --
----, yio tun sọ bákannǎ, idi
ti on fí wá sí ilu ní àşíkò yí.

---- yio tọ́jú ---- atí ibítí
yio sùn.

Àwọn onjẹ tí yio tọ́jú, nwọn ọ
jẹ onjẹ tí ọ -- ----

Nigbati -----, pǎpǎ júlọ
nigbati ọkọ rẹ ba bàjẹ loju ọ̀nà
ti o si jinna si Àwẹ, ohun ti
yio ----, k'ó lọ s'òdọ
oníwàsù ilu nǎ.

T'ó ba tí sọ fún wípẹ, ----
-- --, àwọn oníwàsù yí
yio tọ́jú onjẹ fún.

Şugbọ́n bí bẹ́kọ́, ọ le lọ s'òdọ
bǎlẹ̀, --- --, idi
ti on fí wá sí ilu ní àşíkò yí.

Bǎlẹ̀ yio tọ́jú onjẹ fún atí ----
--- --.

Àwọn onjẹ tí yio tọ́jú, ----
-- ---- tí ọ bǎ lára mu.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Kinni ọkan ninu ohun ti o lẹ mu ki alejo wọ Ẹwẹ loru?
2. Kinni o yẹ fun alejo yi lati ẹ bi o ba ti de ilu?
3. Ọdọ tani alejo yi tun le lẹ?
4. Bawo ni awọn enia nwọnyi yio ti ẹ gba alejo nǎ?
5. Iru onjẹ wo ni nwọn yio toju fun alejo nǎ?

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 3

Awon agbalagba mā powe wipe,
alejo t'o f'oru wọ'lu, igida
ni yio jẹ.

The elders usually give the
proverb, 'An uninvited
guest seldom meets a
welcome.' ('A stranger who
late at night enters the
town, nothing it is he will
eat.')

Ọrọ bi t'Awẹ kọ.

This is not true of Awe.

Nigbati alejo ba de Awẹ ni
oru, akọkọ k'o kọ lọ si
ọdọ oniwasu.

When a stranger reaches Awe
at night, first he should
go to the pastor.

Nigbati o ba sọ fūn idi ti o
fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu,
nwon yio gbā tọwọ tẹsẹ.

When he tells him (the pastor)
the reason why he is so late
to reach the town, he will be
whole-heartedly received.

Bi bẹkọ, o le lọ si ọdọ bāle
k'o sọ bakannā.

On the other hand, he can go
to the chief and say the
same thing.

Bāle yio toju onjẹ ati ile ati
ibusun dādā fūn.

The chief will prepare food
and a house and a good bed
for him.

Nigbati o ba sẹ iwonyi tan, o
le pe ara rẹ ni alejo ti
yio si sẹ dādā pelu awon
ara ile.

After he has done these things,
he (the chief) can tell the
stranger to feel at home ('to
do well with the members of
the house').

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwọn àgbàlagbà mǎ pòwè wípe,
àlejò t'ó f'òru wọ'lú, igída
ni yío jẹ.

Ọrọ bí t'Àwẹ kọ.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá dé Àwẹ ní
òru, àkọkọ k'ó kọ lọ sí
ọdọ oniwàsù.

Nígbàtí ó bá sọ fún idi tí ó
fi pé ọ̀n k'ón ó tó dé'lù,
nwọn yío gbǎ tọwọ tẹsẹ.

Awon ----- -- powe wipe,
alejo t'o f'oru wọ'lu, igida
ni yio jẹ.

Orọ bi t'Àwẹ kọ.

Nigbati alejo ba -- --- --
---, akokọ k'o kọ lọ si
ọdọ oniwàsù.

Nigbati o ba sọ fún idi ti o
fi pé on k'on o to de'lu,
nwọn yio gbǎ ---- -.

Bi bẹkọ, o le lọ si ọdọ bǎlẹ
--- sọ -----.

Bí bẹkọ, ó lẹ lọ sí ọdọ bǎlẹ
k'ó sọ bákannǎ.

Bǎlẹ yío tójú ọ̀njẹ àti ilé àti
ibùsùn dǎdǎ fún.

Nígbàtí ó bá ẹ iwònyí tán, ó
lẹ pe ara rẹ ní àlejò ti
yío sì ẹ dǎdǎ pẹlú àwọn
ara ilé.

Bǎlẹ --- ---- ---- ati ile ati
ibusun dǎdǎ fún.

Nigbati o ba ẹ iwonyi tan, o
le pe ara rẹ ni alejo ti
yio si ẹ ---- ---- ----
--- ----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Awon agbalagba mā powe wipe,
-----, igida
ni yio jẹ.

Orọ bi t'-- --.

Nigbati alejo ba de Ẹwe ni
oru, akọkọ --- -- -- si
ọdọ oniẼasu.

Nigbati -- -- -- idi ti o
fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu,
nwon yio gbā tọwọ tẹse.

Bi bẹkọ, o le lẹ -- ---
k'o sọ bakannā.

Bāle yio toju onjẹ ati ile ati
-----.

Nigbati o ba se iwonyi tan, -
-- -- -- -- -- ti
yio si se dādā pelu awon
ara ile.

1. Owe wo ni awon agbalagba mā sabā pa nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wolu?
2. Njẹ owe yi ba alejo ti o ba lẹsi Ẹwe mu?
3. Kinni nkan ti o yẹ ki alejo ti o ba f'oru wọ Ẹwe se?
4. Bawo ni awon ara Ẹwe yio ti se gba alejo ti irin ati orọ enu rẹ ba dara?
5. Ọdọ tani alejo yi le tun lẹ?
6. Kinni awon nkan ti nwon yio toju fun alejo yi?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Ni aiye ijelo, awon obinrin ni
nwon je opo ninu ile.

In the past, women were
the pillars in the home.

Nigbati oko nwon ba lo si oko,
awon o toju ile.

When their husbands go to
the farm, they are to take
care of the house.

Nwon yio gbale.

They will sweep the floor.

Nwon o fo aso.

They will wash the clothes.

Nwon o fo awo tabi igba ti
nwon fi jeun.

They will wash dishes or the
calabashes with which they
serve food.

Ki oko nwon k'o to de, nwon
o ti toju ope sile fun.

Before their husband returns,
they will have prepared
soup for him.

Nigbat'o ba de, awon ni yio kokoro
gbe onje siwaju re, nwon o si
b'omi ti.

When he returns, they will
be the first to serve food
before him, and they will
also serve him water.

Lehinna, nwon o ri pe awon omọ
nwon wa ni inototo.

Then they will see to it that
the children are in clean
condition.

Nwon o wo nwon laso.

They will put clothes on them.

Nwon o si gba ile ati inu yara
nwon jade.

They will then sweep the floor
and inside their rooms.

Ní àìyè ìjelò, àwọn obìnrin ni
nwọn jẹ òpó nínú ilé.

Nígbà tí ọkọ nwọn bá lọ sí oko,
àwọn o tọ́jú ilé.

Nwọn yíó gbàlẹ̀.

Nwọn ó fọ aṣọ.

Nwọn ó fọ àwọ tabí igbá tí
nwọn fí jẹun.

Kí ọkọ nwọn k'ó tó dé, nwọn
ó ti tọ́jú ọbẹ sílẹ fún.

Nígbàt'ó bá dé, àwọn ni yíó kọ́kọ
gbé onjẹ síwájú rẹ, nwọn ó sì
b'omi tí.

Léhinná, nwọn ó rí pé àwọn ọmọ
nwọn wà ní ìmọ́tótó.

Nwọn ó wọ nwọn láṣọ.

Nwọn ó sì gbá ilẹ àtí inú yàrá
nwọn jáde.

Ni aiye ijelo, ---- ni
nwọn jẹ --- ninu ile.

Nigbatí ọkọ nwọn ba lọ sí ---,
awọn o ---- .

Nwọn yio ---- .

Nwọn o fọ --- .

Nwọn o fọ --- tabi ---- ti
nwọn fi jẹun.

Ki ọkọ nwọn k'o to de, nwọn
o ti ---- sile fún.

Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio ----
--- onjẹ siwaju rẹ, nwọn o si
b'--- cì.

Léhinná, nwọn o ri pe awọn ---
---- wa ni ---- .

Nwọn o wọ nwọn ---- .

Nwọn o si gba --- ati inu yara
nwọn ---- .

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ni ---- -----, awon obinrin ni
nwon je opo ninu ----.

Nigbati --- nwon ba lo si oko,
awon o toju ile.

Nwon yio -----.

Nwon o -- ----.

Nwon o fo awo tabi ---- ti
nwon fi -----.

Ki --- nwon k'o to de, nwon
o ti ---- ope ---- fun.

Nigbat'o ba de, awon ni yio ----
gbe onje ----- re, nwon o si
b'omi ti.

Lehinnã, nwon o ri pe awon ---
---- wa ni imototo.

Nwon o -- nwon laso.

Nwon o si --- ile ati --- ----
nwon jade.

1. Ni igba lailai, nibo ni awon obinrin sabã mã wa nigbati oko nwon ba lo si oko?
2. Kinni ise awon obinrin ninu ile?
3. Kinni nwon yio toju sile fun oko nwon?
4. So awon ohun ti nwon yio se bi awon oko nwon bati ti oko de.
5. Kinni nwon yio se nipa awon omowon?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Laiye ijelo,¹ awon obinrin ni
opo ile.

In the past, women were the
pillars of the home.

Nigbatì okò ba lẹ̀ sí okò, awon
ni yio mu ile lẹ̀wọ̀.

When the husbands went to the
farm, they would be the ones
to hold the house ('to care
for the house').

Nwon o gbale jade, lehinna nwon
o tun iyara nwon se.

They would sweep the floor
out, then they would put
in order their rooms.

Igba, awo ati ohun elo ti o
doti - gbogbo re ni nwon
o fo tonitoni.

Calabashes, dishes and dirty
utensils - all these they
will wash cleanly.

Lehinna, nwon o pe awon omọ
nwon, nwon o we fun nwon.

Then they would call their
children in order to bathe
them.

Ki okò k'o to ti okò de, nwon
o ti toju onje fun.

Before the husband arrived
from the farm, they would
have prepared food for him.

Nwon o lo si odo lati pon'mi.

They would go to the river to
fetch water.

Nwon o si ri pe, ita tabi ekule
nwon, o mo tonitoni.

They would also see that their
open space (house surround-
ings) or the backyards are
very clean.

¹/ajelo/ should be /ijelo/.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Láíyè ìjelò, àwọn obínrin ni
òpó ilé.

Lèhinná, nwọn ó pe àwọn ọmọ
nwọn, nwọn ó wè fun nwọn.

Nígbà tí ọkọ bá lọ sí ọkọ, àwọn
ni yío mǔ ilé lówó.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó ti ọkọ dé, nwọn
ó ti tójú onjẹ fún.

Nwọn ó gbàlẹ jade, lèhinná nwọn
ó tún iyàrá nwọn se.

Nwọn ó lọ sí odò látí pọ́n'mi.

Igbá, àwọ àti ohun èlò tí ó
dòtí - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn
ó fọ tónítóní.

Nwọn ó sì rǐ pé, ìta tabí ẹkùlé
nwọn, ó mọ tónítóní.

Laiye ijelo, awọn obinrin ni
--- ----.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ti --- --, nwọn
o ti toju ---- ----.

Nigbati --- ba lọ si oko, awọn
ni yio mu --- lówó.

Nwọn o lọ si odo lati -----.

Nwọn o ----- jade, lèhinná nwọn
o tun ----- nwọn se.

Nwọn o si rǐ pe, --- tabi -----
nwọn, o mọ -----

Igba, --- ati ohun elo ti o
---- - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn
o fọ -----.

Lèhinná, nwọn o pe awọn ---
nwọn, nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Laiye ijelo, ---- ----- ni
opo ile.

Lehinna, nwon o -- awon ---
nwon, nwon o -- fun nwon.

Nigbati oko ba lo si oko, awon
ni yio -- --- lowo.

Ki --- k'o to ti oko -- , nwon
o ti ---- onje fun.

Nwon o gbale ----, lehinna nwon
o --- ----- nwon se.

Nwon o lo si --- lati -----.

----, awo ati ---- --- ti o
doti - gbogbo re ni nwon
o fo tonitoni.

Nwon o si ri pe, ita ---- -----
nwon, o -- tonitoni.

1. Idi wo ni a fi so wipe awon obinrin ni opo ile ni aiye ijelo?
2. So awon ohun ti awon obinrin yio se ninu ile nigbati oko
nwon ba lo si oko.
3. Kinni itoju won lori awon omo won?
4. Asiko igba wo ni nwon yio toju onje ti oko won yio je?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

Awọn obinrin ni opo ile ni ile
Yoruba.

The women are the pillars of
a home in Yoruba land.

Nigbati oko ba lo si oko, ise
tiwon ni lati gba ile ile
nwon, ki o mo tonitoni.

When the husband goes to the
farm, it is their duty to
sweep the floor of their
home so it may be very neat.

Lehinna, nwon o toju awon omo,
nwon o we fun nwon.

Then they will take care of
their children. They will
bathe them.

Nwon o ko igba, awo ati aso ati
ohun elo ti nwon nlo - gbogbo
re ni nwon o fo.

They will collect calabashes,
plates, and clothes and
their utensils - all of
them will they wash.

Ki oko k'o to t'oko de, nwon
o ti toju onje sile.

Before the husband returns
from the farm they will
prepare his food.

Nigbati o ba si wole, nwon o
gbe onje ka iwaju re.

When he enters, they will
place the food before him.

T'o ba ti jeun tan, yio ma
mi fin.¹

After he has eaten, he will
be breathing leisurely
('he will take it easy').

¹Itumo /mi fin/ ati /gbafe/ je bakanna.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwọn obìnrin ní òpó ilé ní ilé
Yorùbá.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó t'ọkọ dé, nwọn
ó ti tójú onjẹ sílẹ̀.

Nígbà tí ọkọ bá lọ sí ọkọ, isẹ́
tiwọn ní láti gbá ilé ilé
nwọn, kí ó mọ́ tónítóní.

Nígbà tí ó bá sì wọlé, nwọn ó
gbě onjẹ ka iwájú rẹ̀.

Lẹ́hinná, nwọn ó tójú àwọn ọmọ,
nwọn ó wẹ́ fún nwọn.

T'ó bá ti jẹun tán, yíó mǎ
mí fín.

Nwọn ó kǝ́ igbá, àwọ àtí aṣọ àtí
ohun èlò tí nwọn nǝ - gbogbo
rẹ̀ ní nwọn ó fọ.

Awon ----- ni opo ile ni ile
Yoruba.

Nigbati o ba si wole, nwọn o
--- onje ka ----- re.

Nigbati --- ba lo si oko, ---
tiwọn ni lati gba --- ---
nwọn, ki o mọ́ tonitoni.

T'o ba ti jẹun tan, yio mǎ
-- ---.

Lẹ́hinná, nwọn o ---- awon --- ,
nwọn o wẹ́ fun nwọn.

Nwọn o ko ---- , awo ati --- ati
---- --- ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo
re ní nwọn o fọ.

Ki --- k'o to t'oko de, nwọn
o ti ---- ---- sile.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Awọn obinrin ni --- --- ni ile
Yoruba.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ----- de, nwọn
o ti toju ---- sile.

Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ -- ---, iṣe
tiwọn ni lati --- ile ---
nwọn, ki o mọ -----.

Nigbati o ba si ----, nwọn o
gbe ---- ka iwaju re.

Lẹhinna, nwọn o ---- awọn ọmọ,
nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

T'o ba ti ---- ---, yio mǎ
mi fín.

Nwọn o ko ----, --- ati aṣọ ati
ohun elo ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo
re ni nwọn o ---.

1. Kinni ipo awọn obinrin ninu ile?
2. Nigbati ọkọ wọn ba lọ si oko, iṣe wo ni awọn obinrin mǎ se ninu ile?
3. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu awọn ohun elo ti a nlo ni ile.
4. Kinni awọn obinrin yio se ki ọkọ wọn ki o to ti oko de?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 1

Nílé Yoruba, b'ókò ti nṣiṣe bēna
l'aya nṣe.

In Yoruba land, as the
husband works so also
does the wife.

Awọn obinrin npon omi ta
[n'gba miran].¹

[Some] women draw water
for sale.

Sugbón ọpọlọpọ l'o nlọ si oko
lati ṣe igi.

But many go to the farm to
fetch wood.

Elomí nlọ lati ṣe ewe.

Others also go to fetch leaves

Awọn obinrin miran si wa t'o
jepe akara ni nta.

There are some women that
sell cake.

Imiran wa t'o jepe adie ni.

There are some that sell
chickens.

Awọn t'o nta adie - nwọn o ko
adie nwonyi sinu ago.

Those that sell chickens
will pack (keep) them
into a cage.

Nwọn o gbē lọ sọja.

They will take it to the
market.

¹/fun nigba miran/, heard on tape, should be either /nigba miran/
or /fun igba miran/.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nibiti nwon ba gbe joko, awon
ti o ba fe ra yio wa lati
yowo re.

Wherever they sit, those who
want to buy will come to
bargain on the price.

"Ng ko gba, ng o gba," eyi ni
ohun t'o wopo larin awon ti
nta adie.

"I don't agree," "I will
agree" - these are common
expressions among those
who are selling fowls.

Nile Yoruba, b'oko ti nsi se bena
l'aya nse.

Nibiti nwon ba gbe joko, awon
ti o ba fe ra yio wa lati
yowo re.

Awon obinrin npon omi ta
[n'gba miran].

"Ng ko gba, ng o gba," eyi ni
ohun t'o wopo larin awon ti
nta adie.

Sugbon opolopo l'o nlo si oko
lati se igi.

Elomi nlo lati se ewe.

Awon obinrin miran si wa t'o
jefe akara ni nta.

Imiran wa t'o jefe adie ni.

Awon t'o nta adie - nwon o ko
adie wonyi sinu ago.

Nwon o gbe lo sija.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nile -----, b'ọkọ ti ----- bēna
l'aya ---.

Awọn --- nta adie - ---- o ko
---- nwonyi sinu ago.

Awọn ----- npon --- ta
[n'gba -----].

Nwọn o --- lẹ -----.

Ṣugbọn ----- l'o nlọ -- oko
lati -- igi.

Nibiti ---- ba gbe ----, awọn
-- ba fẹ -- yio wa ----
yowo re.

Ẹlomí --- lati -- ewe.

"Ng ko ----, ng o ----," eyi ni
---- t'o wọpọ ----- awọn ti
--- adie.

Awọn ----- miran si -- t'o
jepe ----- ni nta.

Imiran -- t'o jepe ---- ni.

---- Yoruba, ----- ti nṣiṣe ----
l'aya nse.

Awọn t'o --- adie - nwọn ----
adie nwonyi ---- ago.

---- obinrin ---- omi --
[----- miran].

---- o gbě -- sọja.

----- opolopo l'o --- si ---
lati se ----.

----- nwọn ba --- joko, awọn
ti o -- fẹ rǎ --- wa lati
---- re.

----- nlọ lati se ----.

"Ng -- gba, -- gba," --- ni
ohun t'o ---- lǎrin awọn --
nta -----.

---- obinrin ----- si wa ---
jepe akara ni ----.

----- wa t'o ---- adie ---.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Iru iṣe wo ni awoṇ obinrin mā se ni ile Yoruba?
2. Nibo ni nwoṇ ti mā se igi?
3. Nibo ni awoṇ ti o nta adie yio ko woṇ si?
4. Nibo ni nwoṇ yio gbe adie nã lo fun tita?
5. Kinni awoṇ idahun ti o woṇ larin awoṇ ti nta adie?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 2

Bi ọkọ ti nṣiṣe, bēna l'aya nṣe
ni ilẹ Yoruba.

As the husband works so also
the wife does in Yoruba
land.

Nigbati awon obinrin ba fe bere
si ise nwon, oriṣiriṣi si ni
nwon nse ise na.

When the women want to start
doing their work, they do
different types of work.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya onigari,
iya alata, iya elelubọ, iya
onikoko.

There are some that we call
farina seller, pepper
seller, yam-flour seller,
and pot maker.

Nipa pipe oruko nwonyi, a npe
ise nwon mo nwon lara.

By calling these names we
are calling their trades
in identifying them.

Awon ti o ba nta ata, nwon yio
gbe ata lo soja, nwon yio le.
sori ate.

Those that are selling pepper
will take it to the market,
they will arrange it on a
tray.

Awon ti o nmọ koko awon yio lo
s'ebu.

Those who are making pots
will go to the place where
pots are made.

Oriṣiriṣi koko ni nwon si nse,
kekere ni o, nla ni o.

Different types of pots are
made by them - small ones
and big ones.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Bí ọkọ ti n̄sìsẹ́, bẹ̀nà l'aya n̄sẹ́
ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Nígbà tí àwọn obìnrin bá fẹ́ bèrẹ́
sì isẹ́ nwọn, oríṣíríṣí sì ni
nwọn n̄sẹ́ isẹ́ n̄.

Ìmíràn wà tí à n̄pè ní iya onígàrí,
iya aláta, iya elélùbọ́, iya
oníkòkò.

Nípa pípe orúkọ nwònyí, à n̄pè
isẹ́ nwọn mọ́ nwọn lára.

Àwọn tí ó bá n̄ta ata, nwọn yío
gbě́ ata lọ sójà, nwọn yío lẹ́.
sórí àtẹ.

Àwọn tí ó n̄mọ́ kòkò àwọn yío lọ
s'ẹ́bu.

Oríṣíríṣí kòkò ni nwọn sì n̄sẹ́,
kékeré ni o, n̄lá ni o.

Bi --- ti -----, bẹ̀nà l'aya n̄sẹ́
ni ilẹ̀ Yoruba.

Nigbati awọn obinrin -- -- ----
si isẹ́ nwọn, oríṣíríṣí si ni
nwọn n̄sẹ́ --- n̄.

Imiran wa ti a n̄pè ni iya onigari,
iya alata, iya -----, iya
-----.

Nipa ---- oruko -----, a n̄pè
nwọn mọ́ nwọn lara.

Awọn ti o ba n̄ta ata, nwọn yio
gbe ata lọ ----, nwọn yio lẹ́.
-----.

Awọn ti o --- ---- awọn yio lọ
s'ẹ́bu.

Oríṣíríṣí koko ni nwọn si n̄sẹ́,
----- ni o, --- ni o.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Bi ọkọ ti nṣiṣe, bēna ----- nṣe
ni --- Yoruba.

Awọn ti o ba --- ata, nwọn yio
--- --- -- ----, nwọn yio lē.
sori atẹ.

Nigbati ---- ----- ba fẹ bẹrẹ
si --- ----, oriṣiriṣi si ni
nwọn nṣe iṣe nā.

Awọn ti o nmọ ---- awọn yio lọ
s'ẹbu.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya -----,
iya -----, iya elelubo, iya
onikoko.

----- koko ni nwọn si nṣe,
kekere ni o, --- ni o.

Nipa pipe ----- wọnyi, a npe
--- ---- mọ nwọn lara.

1. Pari ọrọ yi: "Bi _____ ti nṣiṣe bēnā ni _____ nṣe ni ilẹ Yoruba.
2. Sọ itumọ awọn ọrọ Yoruba nwọnyi ni ede Oyinbo: iya onigari,
iya alata, iya elelubo, ati iya onikoko.
3. Nibo ni awọn amọ'koko gbe nṣe iṣe wọn?
4. Ọna wo ni awọn ti o nta ata ngba polowo ọja wọn?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 3

Lārin awon obinrin Yoruba,
orişirişi işe ni o wa.

Among the Yoruba women there
are different trades.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oja ni
nwon nlo lati ta aso, elubo,
isu, igba.

There are some that go to
the market to sell cloth,
yam flour, yams, and
calabashes.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oko ni
ti nwon.

Some there are that deal
with farming.

Awon nwonyi, nwon nlo lati se
igi tabi lati se ewe.

These are going [to the farm]
to fetch wood or to fetch
leaves.

Awon miran si wa bakannā t'o
jepe inu sobu kekeke ni nwon
nwa.

There are also some others,
similarly, that stay in
small shops.

Nwon nta aso tabi ipapanu bi
bisikiti ati oti Oyinbo.

They are selling cloth or
refreshments like biscuits
and European liquors.

Awon agbe (lārin awon obinrin),
nwon nru igi wa si ile.

The farmers (among the women)
do carry wood home.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Làrin àwọn obìnrin Yorùbá,
oríṣíríṣí iṣé ni ó wà.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jé pé ọjà ni
nwọn nlo láti ta aṣọ, èlùbó,
iṣu, igbá.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jé pé oko ni
ti nwọn.

Àwọn nwònyí, nwọn nlo láti sẹ
igi tàbí láti sẹ ewé.

Àwọn mǐràn sì wà bákanná t'ó
jé pé inu sòbù kékéké ni nwọn
nwa.

Nwọn nta aṣọ tàbí ipáanu bí
bisikítì àti ọtí Òyìnbó.

Àwọn agbẹ (lǎrin àwọn obìnrin),
nwọn nru igi wá sí ilé.

Lǎrin awon ----- Yoruba,
----- iṣe ni o wa.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe --- ni
nwon nlo lati ta aṣọ, -----
iṣu, igba.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe --- --
-- -----.

Awon nwonyi, nwon nlo lati sẹ
--- tabi lati. -- ----.

Awon miran si wa bakanná t'o
jepe inu ----- ni nwon
nwa.

Nwon nta aṣọ tabi ipapanu bi
----- ati ọtí Oyinbo.

Awon agbẹ (lǎrin awon obinrin),
nwon nru --- wa si ile.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Lārin ---- ----- Yoruba,
orişirişi --- ni o wa.

Awon miran wa t'o jepe oja --
---- --- lati ta ---, elubo,
---, igba.

Awon miran wa --- ---- oko ni
ti nwon.

Awon nwoniyi, ---- --- lati se
igi tabi lati se ewe.

Awon miran si wa ---- t'o
jepe inu s̃obu kekeke -- ----

Nwon nta --- tabi ---- bi
bisikiti ati --- ----.

Awon agbe (lārin awon obinrin),
---- --- igi wa si ile.

1. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu ohun ti awon obinrin mā sabā ta ni oja.
2. Kinni ohun ti awon obinrin miran mā lọ si oko lati se?
3. Kinni awon obinrin miran mā ta ninu s̃obu kekere?
4. Awon wo ni o sabā mā ru igi wa si ile?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Lárin awọn Yoruba, iṣe awọn
ọkunrin ni lati mǎ tọju ile.

Among the Yorubas, it is the
duty of the men to take
care of the building.

Ti ile nwọn ba jẹ ile koriko,
nwọn o lọ lati pa koriko yi.

If their dwelling is a
thatched house, they
will go to cut this grass.

Ti nwọn ba kọ tan, t'o ba di
pe o gbo, tabi ojo nrọ, ile
si njo, iṣe nwọn ni lati tũn
se.

After they have built it,
and later it wears out or
rain falls and the house
leaks, it is their duty to
repair it.

Lẹhinnǎ, nwọn yio tun ọgba se
tabi agbala.

Then [also] they will repair
the garden.

Agbala nwonyi, nwọn yio mọ
ogiri yí ka.

This garden will be the one
which they build a wall
around.

Nwọn le gbin nkan bi agbado,
tabi iṣu, tabi ẹfọ sinu
ọgba yi.

They can plant things like
corn or yams, or vegetables
in this garden.

Oriṣiriṣi iṣe miran tun wa ti
awọn ọkunrin nse.

Different types of other jobs
there are which men do.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Lárin àwọn Yorùbá, isẹ́ àwọn
òkùnrin ni láti mǎ tójú ilé.

Tí ilé nwọn bá jẹ́ ilé koríko,
nwọn ó lọ láti pa koríko yí.

Tí nwọn bá kò tán, t'ó bá di
pé ó gbó, tàbí òjò nǹrò, ilé
sì nǹjò, isẹ́ nwọn ni láti tún
se.

Lárin awon Yoruba, isẹ awon
okunrin ni lati -- ---- ile.

Ti ile nwon ba jẹ --- ----,
nwon o lo lati pa ---- --.

Ti nwon ba kò tán, t'o ba di
pe o gbo, ---- --- ---, ile
si njo, isẹ nwon ni lati tún
se.

Léhinǹǹá, nwọn yíó tún ọgbà se
tabí agbala.

Agbala nwonyi, nwọn yíó mọ
----- yí ka.

Léhinǹǹá, nwọn yíó tún ọgbà se
tàbí àgbàlá.

Àgbàlá nwonyí, nwọn yíó mọ
ògiri yí ká.

Nwọn lẹ gbín nkan bí àgbàdò,
tàbí isù, tàbí ẹfọ sínú
ọgbà yí.

Oríṣíríṣí isẹ mǐràn tún wà tí
àwọn òkùnrin nse.

Nwọn le gbín nkan bí -----,
tabí ---, tabí ẹfọ sinu
ọgbà yí.

Oríṣíríṣí isẹ miran tun wa ti
awon ----- nse.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Lărin awon Yoruba, iṣe ----
----- ni lati mā toju ile.

----- nwonyi, nwon yio mo
ogiri yĩ ka.

Ti ile nwon ba je ile koriko,
nwon o lo ---- -- ----- yi.

Nwon le gbin nkan bi agbado,
tabi iṣu, tabi -----
ogba yi.

Ti nwon ba -- tan, t'o ba di
pe o ---, tabi ojo ---, ile
si njo, iṣe nwon ni lati tũn
se.

Oriṣiriṣi --- ----- tun wa ti
awon okunrin nse.

Lehinna, nwon yio tun ogba se
tabi -----.

1. Kinni iṣe ile ti awon okunrin mā se lărin awon Yoruba?
2. Bi ile won ba je ile koriko ona wo ni nwon yio gba ri koriko na?
3. Ni igbawo ni nwon le tun ile koriko se?
4. Bawo ni nwon ti se le tun agbala (ogba) won se?
5. Da'rukọ nkan ti nwon le gbin sinu agbala.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Lãrin ọkunrin awọn Yoruba, iṣe
ti nwọn sabã mã ẹ ni ile ni
lati tun ile ẹ.

Among men in Yoruba land,
the work they usually do
is to repair the house.

T'o ba ẹpe ile koriko ni, nwọn
yio lẹ si oko lati pa koriko
yi.

If it is a thatched house
they will go to the bush
to cut the grass.

Ti nwọn ba ti kọ ẹ, ti ojo si
nrọ, ti ile njo, iṣe nwọn ni
lati tũn ẹ.

If they had built it a long
time ago and if it rains
and the house leaks, their
duty is to repair it.

Nwọn tun mã ẹ agbala tabi ọgba
yika ile nwọn.

They make a walled garden or
fence around their houses.

Ninu ọgba yi nwọn lẹ gbin agbado,
iṣu, tabi ẹfọ.

In this garden, they can
plant corn, yams or
vegetables.

Awọn ọkunrin fẹran lati mã ro
oko yika ile nwọn.

Men like to farm around
their houses.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Làrin ọ̀kúnrin àwọn Yorùbá, iṣẹ́
tí nwọn sáǎ́ mǎ ẹ́ ní ilé ní
látí tún ilé ẹ́.

T'ó bá ẹ́pé ilé koríko ní, nwọn
yíó lọ sí oko látí pa koríko
yí.

Tí nwọn bá tí kò ẹ́, tí ọ̀jò sí
nrò, tí ilé njò, iṣẹ́ nwọn ní
látí tún ẹ́.

Nwọn tún mǎ ẹ́ àgbàlá tàbí ọ̀gbà
yíká ilé nwọn.

Nínú ọ̀gbà yí nwọn lẹ́ gbin àgbàdò,
iṣu, tàbí ẹ́fọ́.

Àwọn ọ̀kúnrin fẹ́ràn látí mǎ ro
oko yíká ilé nwọn.

Làrin -----, iṣẹ́
ti nwọn sabǎ mǎ ẹ́ ní ile ní
lati tun ile ẹ́.

T'o ba ----- ní, nwọn
yio lọ si oko lati pa koriko
yi.

Ti nwọn ba tí kò ẹ́, tí ojo sí
nrò, tí ile njò, iṣẹ́ nwọn ní
-----.

Nwọn tun mǎ ẹ́ ----- tabi -----
yika ile nwọn.

Ninu ----- gbin agbado,
iṣu, tabi ẹ́fọ́.

Awọn ----- fẹ́ràn lati mǎ ro
--- yika ile nwọn.

Làrin ọ̀kunrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ́
ti nwọn sabǎ mǎ ẹ́ ní ile ní
lati --- --- ---.

T'o ba ẹ́pe ile koriko ní, nwọn
yio lọ si --- --- ---
yi.

Ti nwọn ba tí kò ẹ́, tí ojo sí
nrò, --- --- ---, iṣẹ́ nwọn ní
lati tún ẹ́.

Nwọn tun mǎ ẹ́ agbala tabi ọ̀gbà
yika ile nwọn.

Ninu ọ̀gbà yi nwọn lẹ́ gbin -----,
---, tabi ---.

Awọn ọ̀kunrin fẹ́ràn lati mǎ ro
--- --- --- nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Isẹ ti awọn ọkunrin sabã ma se ni ile ni
2. Nibo ni nwọn ti nri koriko fun isẹ ile wọn?
3. Kinni isẹ awọn ọkunrin nigbati ile koriko wọn ba njo nitori ojo?
4. Nibo ni nwọn sabã mã mọ agbala si?
5. Awọn nkan wo ni nwọn fẹran lati mã gbin sinu oḡba?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin tun fẹran lati mã se?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

Lārin awon okunrin Yoruba, ise
ile ti nwon fẹran lati mā se
ni lati mā tūn se.

Among the Yoruba men, the
domestic work which they
love to do is to repair
the house.

Ti o ba sepe ile koriko ni nwon
ngbe, ti koriko yi si gbo, ise
ti nwon ni lati lo pa omiran.

If it is a thatched house
that they live in, and
the grass wears out, their
duty is to go and cut more

Nigbati ile ba njo, ise ti nwon
ni lati fi koriko di.

When the house (roof) is
leaking, it is their duty
to mend it with grass.

Lehinna, nwon tun ni ogba (eyiti
a npe ni agbala) yika ile nwon.

Then they also have a garden
(that which we call "back
yard") around their house

Nwon nfi ogiri m.

They fence it with a wall.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwon ngbin
efo, isu tabi agbado sinu re.

In this garden, they plant
vegetables, yams or corn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Lárin àwọn ọ̀kúnrin Yorùbá, iṣẹ́
ilé tí nwọn fẹ́ràn láti mǎ ẹ
ni láti mǎ tún ẹ.

Tí ó bá ẹpé ilé koríko ni nwọn
ngbé, tí koríko yí sì gbó, iṣẹ́
ti nwọn ni láti lọ pa òmíràn.

Nígbà tí ilé bá njó, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn
ni láti fi koríko dī.

Lárin awon ----- Yoruba, iṣe
ile ti nwon fẹran lati mǎ ẹ
ni lati -----.

Ti o ba ẹpe ----- ni nwọn
ngbe, ti koriko yi si ---, iṣe
ti nwon ni lati ----- omiran.

Nigbati --- ba ---, iṣe ti nwọn
ni lati fi koriko dī.

Lẹhinná, nwọn tun ni ---- (eyiti
a npe ni' agbala) yika ile nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ----- mǔ.

Ninu agbala nwonyi, nwọn ngbin
---, iṣu tabi ----- sinu re.

Lẹhinná, nwọn tún ní ọgbà (èyítí
à npe ní' àgbalá) yíká ilé nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ògiri mǔ.

Nínú àgbàlá nwonyí, nwọn ngbin
ẹfó, iṣu tàbí àgbàdo sínú rẹ.

Lárin awon ọkunrin Yoruba, iṣe
--- ti nwon ----- ẹ
ni lati mǎ tún ẹ.

Ti o ----- ile koriko ni nwọn
----, ti koriko yi si gbo, iṣe
ti nwon ni ----- pa omiran.

Nigbati ile ba njo, iṣe ti nwọn
ni lati fi -----.

Lẹhinná, nwọn tun ni ọgbà (eyiti
a npe ni' -----) yika --- nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ogiri mǔ.

Ninu ----- nwonyi, nwọn ngbin
ẹfó, --- tabi agbado sinu re.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Awon wo ni i mā sabā tun ile se lārin awon Yoruba?
2. Ti ile koriko ba gbo kinni iṣe awon okunrin lati se nipa re?
3. Nitori kinni nwon se nfi koriko di ile nwon?
4. Kinni oruko miran fun agbala?
5. Kinni nwon le fi se agbala yi?
6. Da'ruko awon nkan ti nwon mā gbin si'nu agbala.

CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 1

Iṣẹ ti o wọpọ lǎrin awọn ọmọ
kekeke, pǎpǎ julọ ni ile
nwọn ni lati mǎ jìṣẹ.

The duty which is common
among the children,
especially at their homes,
is to run errands.

Imiran nwa lati mǎ lọ si oko,
lati ran obi rẹ lọwọ.

Some are to go to the farm
in order to assist their
parents.

Imiran wa t'o jẹpe ọdọ ni yio
sabǎ lọ, ati wipe lati mǎ lọ
ke igi loko.

Some often go to the river
[to draw water] and to cut
wood from the farm.

Imiran a si wa t'o jẹpe ẹmu
nikan ni 'mǎ ba baba rẹ tabi
iya rẹ ru.

There are others that help
their father or mother
carry palm wine.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mǎ
jìṣẹ.

Children like to run errands.

Eyiti ko ba jìṣẹ l'a npe ni ọlẹ.

The one that refuses to go
on an errand we often call
an indolent child.

Eyiti o ba njìṣẹ dǎdǎ, awọn obi
rẹ a mǎ fún ni nkan.

He who runs errands well,
his parents usually give
him things.

Isẹ́ tí ó wọ̀pọ̀ lǎ́rín àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀
kékéké, pǎpǎ jùlọ̀ ní ilẹ̀
nwọ̀n nì lǎ́tí mǎ jísẹ́.

Ìmíràn nǎwà lǎ́tí mǎ lọ̀ sí oko,
lǎ́tí ràn òbí rẹ̀ lówọ̀.

Ìmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ odò nì yío
sábǎ lọ̀, àtí wípẹ̀ lǎ́tí mǎ lọ̀
ké igi lóko.

Ìmíràn á sì wà t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ ẹ̀mu
nìkan nì 'mǎ bá bábá rẹ̀ tabí
iýá rẹ̀ rù.

Isẹ́ tí ó wọ̀pọ̀ lǎ́rín àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀
kekeke, pǎpǎ jùlọ̀ ní ---
---- nì lǎ́tí mǎ jísẹ́.

Imiran nwa lati mǎ lọ̀ sí oko,
lati ran obi rẹ̀ lówọ̀.

Imiran wa t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ --- nì yío
sabǎ lọ̀, atí wípẹ̀ lǎ́tí mǎ lọ̀
ke igi ----.

Imiran a sì wà t'ó -----
nìkan nì 'mǎ bá bábá rẹ̀ tabí
iýá rẹ̀ --.

Àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ kékéké fẹ́ràn lǎ́tí mǎ
jísẹ́.

Èyítí kò bá jísẹ́ l'á npe ní ọlẹ̀.

Èyítí ó bá nǵísẹ́ dǎdǎ, àwọ̀n òbí
rẹ̀ á mǎ fún nì nkan.

Awọ̀n --- kekeke ----- lati mǎ
jísẹ́.

----- kò bá ---- l'á npe ní ọlẹ̀.

Eyiti ó bá , awọ̀n obi
rẹ̀ á mǎ fún nì nkan.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Iṣẹ ti o wọpọ lǎrin awọn ---
 -----, .pǎpǎ julọ ni ile
 nwọn ni lati mǎ ----.

Imiran nwa lati mǎ lọ si ---,
 lati ran --- re lowo.

Imiran wa t'o jepe odo ni yio
 ---- lọ, ati wipe lati mǎ lọ
 ----- loko.

Imiran a si wa t'o jepe ---
 nikan ni 'mǎ ba ---- re tabi
 --- re ru.

Awọn ọmọ ----- fẹran lati mǎ
 -----.

Eyiti ko ba ---- l'a npe ni ----.

Eyiti o ba njiṣe dǎdǎ, awọn ---
 -- a mǎ fún ni nkan.

1. Iṣẹ wo ni o wọpọ ti awọn ọmọde sabǎ mǎ se ni ile?
2. Kinni awọn ọmọde sabǎ mǎ lọ lati se ni oko?
3. Iru iranlowo wo ni ọmọ ti awọn obi re ba nta emu le se?
4. Iru ọmọ wo ni a npe ni olẹ?
5. Ere kinni o wa fun ọmọ ti o ba nj'ise dǎdǎ?

CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 2

Iṣẹ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mǎ sabǎ
se ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,
lati fọ aṣọ, lati jise miran.

Small duties which children
usually do in the house
are: to draw water, to
wash clothes, and to run
other errands.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti
nse iṣẹ daradara a mǎ ri ebun
gba lodo awọn obi nwọn.

Children who are always in
good spirits, and do good
work usually receive gifts
from their parents.

Awọn eyit'o jepe ọle ni nwọn,
nwọn ko iri¹ nkankan gba.

Those that are lazy do not
usually receive anything.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mǎ
jise n'tori ebun ti a o fun
nwọn.

Children like to go on
errands because of the
gifts which we shall give
to them.

Iṣẹ ti nwọn nse ni lati gbale
lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,
lati toju ọmọ kekeke miran
t'o tun kere ju awọn nǎ lo.

The duties which they often
do are to sweep the floor,
to fetch water, to wash
clothes, and to take care
of other small children
that are smaller than they
themselves are.

¹Itumọ /ko iri/ ati /ki iri/ je bakannǎ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Iṣẹ́ kékèké tí àwọn ọmọ mǎ sáǎ
ṣe ní ilé ohun ní látí pọ́n omi,
látí fọ́ aṣọ́, látí jìṣẹ́ mǐràn.

Àwọn ọmọ tí orí nwọn bá yá, tí
ńṣe iṣẹ́ dárádára a mǎ rí èbùn
gbà lódò àwọn òbí nwọn.

Àwọn èyít'ó jẹ́pé ọlẹ́ ní nwọn,
nwọn kò írí nkankan gbà.

Àwọn ọmọ kékèké fẹ́ràn látí mǎ
jìṣẹ́ n'torí èbùn tí a ó fún
nwọn.

Iṣẹ́ tí nwọn ńṣe ní látí gbálẹ́
látí pọ́n omi, látí fọ́ aṣọ́,
látí tọ́jú ọmọ kékèké mǐràn
t'ó tún kéré ju àwọn nǎ lọ.

Iṣẹ́ kekeke tí awọn ọmọ mǎ sáǎ
ṣe ní ile ohun ní lati pọ́n omi,
lati fọ́ aṣọ́, lati jìṣẹ́ miran.

Awọn ọmọ tí orí nwọn bá yá, tí
ńṣe iṣẹ́ darádára a mǎ rí èbùn
gbà lódò awọn obi nwọn.

Awọn eyit'ó jẹ́pé ọlẹ́ ní nwọn,
nwọn kò irí nkankan gbà.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹ́ràn lati mǎ
jìṣẹ́ n'torí èbùn tí a ó fun
nwọn.

Iṣẹ́ tí nwọn ńṣe ní lati gbálẹ́
lati pọ́n omi, lati fọ́ aṣọ́,
lati tọ́jú ọmọ kekeke miran
t'ó tun kere ju awọn nǎ lọ.

Iṣẹ́ kekeke tí awọn ọmọ mǎ sáǎ
ṣe ní ile ohun ní lati pọ́n omi,
lati fọ́ aṣọ́, lati jìṣẹ́ miran.

Awọn ọmọ tí orí nwọn bá yá, tí
ńṣe iṣẹ́ darádára a mǎ rí èbùn
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jìṣẹ́ n'torí èbùn tí a ó fun
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Iṣẹ́ tí nwọn ńṣe ní lati gbálẹ́
lati pọ́n omi, lati fọ́ aṣọ́,
lati tọ́jú ọmọ kekeke miran
t'ó tun kere ju awọn nǎ lọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Iru iṣẹ kekeke wo ni awon ọmọ mǎ sabǎ se ni ile?
2. Iru awon ọmọ wo ni i mǎ ri ebun gba lodo obi won?
3. Oruko wo ni a npe awon ọmọ ti ko ba fe lati se iṣe?
4. Nitori kinni awon ọmọ kekeke miran fi fẹran lati mǎ jise?
5. Da'ruko awon iṣe ti awon ọmode mǎ se ni ile.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 1

Awon ti nwon ka'we larin awon
Yoruba ni'sisiyi nse ise ti
o yatọ die si awon baba nla
tabi iya nla nwon.

Those that are educated
('read books') among the
Yorubas nowadays do jobs
which differ somewhat from
[those of] their grand-
fathers or grandmothers.

Awon obinrin t'o ka'we nlọ si
ile'we lati se bi tisa.

Educated women are going to
school to work as teachers.

Awon elomiran wa t'o jepe ise
akowe ni nwon nse.

There are some that do
clerical work.

Awon elomiran wa t'o jepe ise
ka ma fi owo lu ero; eyiti a
npe ni "typist" ni opolopo
nse.

There are others whose work
is pressing [their] hand
on a machine; this which
we call 'typist' is what
many are doing.

Awon nwonyi, nwon ngba owo
ribiribi.

These are receiving
considerable money.

Kosi 'yatọ larin owo ti okunrin
ati obinrin ngba.

There is no difference
between the money which
men and women are receiving.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwọn tí nwọn kà'wé lārin àwọn
Yorùbá ní'sisiyí nse isẹ́ tí
ó yàtò diẹ sí àwọn bábá nlá
tabí iyá nlá nwọn.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó kà'wé nlọ sí
ilẹ̀'wě lẹ́tí ẹ̀ bí tíṣà.

Àwọn ẹ̀lòmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pẹ́ isẹ́
akòwé nì nwọn nse.

Awon ti -----ka'we ----- awon
Yoruba ni'sisiyi ----- ti
o ----- diẹ si awon baba nla
tabi iya nla nwon.

Awon ----- t'o ka'we nlọ si
ile'we lati ẹ bí -----.

Awon ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe isẹ
----- ni nwon ----.

Awon ----- wa t'o jẹpe isẹ
ka mǎ fi --- lu ---; eyiti a
npe ni "typist" ni -----
----.

Awon nwonyi, nwon ngba owo
-----.

Kosi 'yatọ ----- owo ti ọkunrin
ati obinrin ngba.

Àwọn ẹ̀lòmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pẹ́ isẹ́
ká mǎ fi ọwọ́ lu ẹ̀rọ; èyítí à
npe ní "typist" nì ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
nse.

Àwọn nwònyí, nwọn ngba owó
ribiribi.

Kòsì 'yàtò lārin owó tí ọ̀kùnrin
àti obìnrin ngbà.

Awon ti nwon ----- lārin awon
----- ni'sisiyi nse isẹ́ ti
o yatọ diẹ si awon -----
tabi ----- nwon.

Awon ----- t'o ka'we -----
----- lati ẹ bí tíṣà.

Awon ----- wa t'o jẹpe isẹ
----- ni nwon nse.

Awon ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe isẹ
ka mǎ fi ----- ẹ̀rọ; eyiti a
npe ni "-----" ni ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀
nse.

Awon nwonyi, nwon ---- owo
-----.

Kosi 'yatọ lārin --- ti -----
ati ----- ngba.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Njẹ awọn baba nla tabi iya nla wa lọ si ile'we?
2. Iru işe wo ni awọn obinrin ti o ka'we nşe ni ode oni?
3. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Awọn elomiran wa to jẹ'pe işe _____
(eyiti a npe ni typist) ni nwọn nşe."
4. Iru owo wo ni awọn oşişe nwonyi ngba?
5. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa ninu owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ti o
ka'we ngba ti nwọn bẹ nşe iru işe kanná?

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 2

Awon obinrin t'o lo si ile'we
nlo se ise ti o dara.¹

Women that attend school do
jobs which are good.

Awon yatọ si awon baba nla
tabi iya nla won t'o jepe
oko ni won ma nlo.

They are different (econom-
ically) from their grand-
mothers or their grand-
fathers who used to go to
the farm.

Ninu awon obinrin wonyi, a ni
awon olukoni.

Among these [educated] women
we have teachers.

A ni awon t'o jepe won nlo
sise ni ofisi.

We have those that go to work
in an office.

Iru ise ti won nse je akowe
tabi typist.

The type of work that they
are doing is clerical or
typist.

Awon wonyi ngba owo ribiribi.

These receive considerable
money.

Kosi iyatọ larin owo ti okunrin
ati obinrin ngba.

There is no difference in the
salaries which the men and
the women are receiving.

¹Ohun ti e gbọ yatọ si ohun t'o ye k'o je.
E gbọ /nlo si ise ti o dara/.
Nje e le so ohun t'o buru pelu o ro yi?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Àwọn obìnrin tí nwón² lọ sí
ilẹ̀'wẹ̀ nwọ̀nyí, nwọ̀n wúlò
fún ọ̀kọ̀ nwọ̀n.

Women that attend these
schools are useful to
their husbands.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó lọ sí ilẹ̀'wě
ńlọ ẹ̀e isẹ́ tí ó ǵára.

Irú isẹ́ tí nwọ̀n nse jẹ́ akòwé
tàbí typist.

Àwọn yàtò sí àwọn bàbá nlá
tàbí iyá nlá nwọ̀n t'ó jẹ́pé
ọ̀kọ̀ nì nwọ̀n mǎ ńlọ.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí nǵba owó ribiribi.

Nínú àwọn obìnrin nwọ̀nyí, a nì
àwọn olùkónì.

Kòsì iyàtò lǎrin owó tí ọ̀kùnrin
àti obìnrin nǵba.

A nì àwọn t'ó jẹ́pé nwọ̀n ńlọ
sìsẹ́ nì ofìsì.

Àwọn obìnrin tí nwọ̀n lọ sí
ilẹ̀'wě nwọ̀nyí, nwọ̀n wúlò
fún ọ̀kọ̀ nwọ̀n.

²The singular pronoun /o/ is usually used in a relative clause of this type. It is difficult to identify what was actually spoken here.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Awon ----- t'o -- si ile'we
nlo se ise ti o dara.

Awon yato si -----
tabi ----- nwon t'o jepe
--- ni nwon ma nlo.

Ninu awon ----- nwon yi, a ni
awon olukoni.

A ni awon t'o jepe nwon nlo
--- ni ofisi.

Iru ise ti nwon nse je akowe
tabi -----.

Awon obinrin t'o lo si -----
nlo se ise ti o -----.

Awon ---- si awon -----
tabi ----- nwon t'o jepe
oko ni nwon ma nlo.

Ninu awon obinrin nwon yi, a ni
awon -----.

A ni awon t'o jepe nwon nlo
sise ni -----.

Iru ise ti nwon nse je -----
tabi typist.

Awon nwon yi ngba --- ribiribi.

Kosi ----- larin --- ti okunrin
ati obinrin ngba.

Awon ----- 'ti nwon lo si
ile'we -----, nwon wulo
fun oko nwon.

Awon nwon yi ngba owo -----.

Kosi iyato larin owo ti -----
ati ----- ngba.

Awon obinrin 'ti nwon lo si
ile'we nwon yi, nwon ----
--- oko nwon.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Iru awon obinrin wo ni o lo lati se ise daradara?
2. Iyato wo lo wa larin awon ti o ka'we ati awon baba nla tabi iya nla nwon?
3. Da'rukọ oriṣi ise meji ti awon ti o ka'we nse.
4. Pari gbolohun yi: Awon ti o kawe ngba owo ____."
5. Bawo ni awon obinrin ti o lo si ile'we ti se je oluranlowo fun oko nwon si?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 1

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le
wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni
Naijiria, o gbọdọ fi ara rẹ
we awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Before a PCV can be useful to
those he has gone to meet
in Nigeria, he must associate
himself with the people he
has gone to meet there.

Awọn agbalagba a mǎ powe wipe
'Enikeni t'o ba mu ọbọ, yio
şebi ọbọ.'

The elders often give the
proverb: 'Whoever will
catch a monkey will imitate
a monkey.'

Toto o şebi owe o.¹

Pardon me,¹ it resembles a
proverb.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'be,
yio gbiyanju lati şe bi
awọn pǎpǎ ti nşe.

First, when he reaches there,
he will try to do as the
people do.

Lehin nǎ yio sọ fun nwọn, yio
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ
fun alǎfia nyin ni yi.'

Then he will address them, he
will assemble them and say,
'What we want for your welfare
are these...'

O le pe awọn agbẹ jọ k'o ba
nwọn sọrọ nipa oko nwọn,
o si le pe awọn onişowo jọ,
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa owo nwọn.

He can meet with the farmers
to discuss their farming;
he can also meet with the
traders to discuss their
trade.

¹ Among the Yoruba people, one seldom quotes proverbs in the presence of one's elders, and when one does, a standard apology is immediate offered.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Kí ọmọ Peace Corps, kí ó tó lè
wúlò fún àwọn tí ó lọ bá nì
Nàìjíríà, ó gbọdọ fi ara rẹ
wé àwọn ènià t'ó lọ bá nìbẹ.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mã pòwè wípé
'Enikèni t'ó bá mú ọbọ, yío
şebí ọbọ.'

Tótó ó şebí òwè o.

Èkínní, n'gbàtí ó bá dé'bẹ,
yío gbìyànjú látí şe bí
àwọn pāpā tí nşe.

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps, ki o to le
wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni
Naijiria, o gbọdọ -- -- --
-- awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibe.

Awọn ----- a mã powe wipe
'Enikèni t'o ba mu ---, yio
-----.'

Toto o şebi --- o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'bẹ,
yio gbiyanju lati şe bi
-----.

Lèhìn nǎ yío sọ fún nwọn, yío
pè nwọn jọ wípé 'Ohun tí a fẹ
fún àlǎfíà nyín nì yí.'

Ó lè pe àwọn àgbẹ jọ k'ó bá
nwọn sọrọ nípá oko nwọn,
ó sì lè pe àwọn oníşòwò jọ,
k'ó bá nwọn sọrọ nípá owó nwọn.

Lèhin nǎ yio sọ fun nwọn, yio
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ
fun ----- ni yi.'

O le pe awọn ----- jọ k'o ba
nwọn sọrọ nipa --- ----,
o si le pe awọn ----- jọ,
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa --- ----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le
---- fun awọn ti o -- -- --
-----, o gbọdọ fi ara rẹ
we awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Awọn agbalagba a mã powe wipe
'Enikeni --- -- -- ọbọ, yio
---- ọbọ.'

Toto o ---- owe o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'be,
yio ----- lati se bi
awọn pāpā ti nse.

Lehin nã yio -- --- ----, yio
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ
fun alăfia nyin ni yi.'

O le pe awọn agbẹ jọ k'o ba
:---- ---- nipa oko nwọn,
o si le pe awọn oniṣowo jọ,
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa --- nwọn.

1. Sọ ohun ti o yẹ ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o se ti o ba fẹ wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria.
2. Owe wo ni awọn agbalagba mã pa nipa eniti o ba fẹ mu ọbọ?
3. Kinni aṣa lārin awọn Yoruba nigbati ọmọde ba pa owe nigbati o o ba wa lārin awọn agbalagba?
4. Awọn wo ni ọmọ Peace Corps yio pe lati ba sọrọ?
5. Kinni yio ba wọn sọ?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 2

'Enikeni ti o ba mu ọbọ yio
dabi ọbọ.'

'Whoever catches a monkey
will imitate a monkey.'

Toto o ẹbi owe o.

Pardon me, it resembles a
proverb.

Enikeni ninu awon Peace Corps
t'o ba fe wulo pupo fun awon
ti o lo ba ni Naijiria, yio
da'ra re po¹ mo nwon.

Any PCV who wants to be of
help to those he goes to
meet in Nigeria will
associate himself with them.

Yio gbiyanju lati ba nwon
da'monran.

He will try to advise them.

Ko ni se yanga tabi k'o wa ninu
moto t'o tobi ju, nigbati o
jepe awon enia re ile ni nwon
nrin, keke ni nwon ngun kiki.

He will not be pompous or ride
about in a big car, when the
people over there go about
on foot or ride bicycles.

Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra po mo
nwon.

He will try to associate himself
with them.

Lehin na yio gba nwon ni'yanju.

Then he will give them advice.

Awon agbe - yio so fun nwon bawo
lati le toju oko; awon
obinrin - yio so fun nwon
bawo lati le toju omọ.

The farmers - he will tell them
how to take care of the farms;
the women - he will tell them
how to take care of the children.

¹/da'ra po/ changed to /da'ra re po./ The meanings elicited by the
two are substantially the same.

'Ẹnikẹni tí ó bá mú ọ̀bọ yíó
dàbí ọ̀bọ.'

Tótó ó ẹbí ọ̀wẹ o.

Ẹnikẹni nínú àwọn Peace Corps
t'ó bá fẹ wúlò púpọ́ fún àwọn
tí ó lẹ́ bá ní Nàìjíríà, yíó
da'ra rẹ̀ pọ́ mọ́ nwọn.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti bá nwọn
dà'mọ̀nràn.

Kò ní ẹ̀ yànga tàbí k'ó wà nínú
mọ̀tò t'ó tòbí jù, nígbà tí ó
jẹ́pẹ́ àwọn ènià rẹ̀ ilẹ̀ ní nwọn
nrin, kẹ́kẹ́ ní nwọn ngùn kàkírí.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti da'ra pọ́ mọ́
nwọn.

Lẹ́hin nà yíó gbà nwọn ní'yànjú.

Àwọn àgbẹ́ - yíó sọ́ fún nwọn báwo
láti lẹ́ tọ́jú oko; àwọn
obinrin - yíó sọ́ fún nwọn
báwo láti lẹ́ tọ́jú ọmọ.

'Ẹnikẹni tí ó bá mú ọ̀bọ yíó
-----.'

Toto ó ẹbí ---- ..

Ẹnikẹni nínú àwọn Peace Corps
t'ó bá fẹ -----
-- -- -- ní Nàìjíríà, yíó
da'ra rẹ̀ pọ́ mọ́ nwọn.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti bá nwọn

Kò ní ẹ̀ ---- tabí k'ó wà nínú
mọ̀tò t'ó tòbí jù, nígbà tí ó
jẹ́pẹ́ àwọn enia rẹ̀ ---- ní nwọn
nrin, ---- ní nwọn ngùn -----.

Yíó gbìyànjú láti ----- mọ́
nwọn.

Lẹ́hin nà yíó ---- ní'yànjú.

Àwọn agbẹ́ - yíó sọ́ fun nwọn báwo
láti lẹ́ ----; àwọn
obinrin - yíó sọ́ fun nwọn
báwo láti lẹ́ -----.

'Enikeni ti o -- -- yio
dabi obo.

---- o sebi owe o.

Enikeni ninu awon Peace Corps
t' -- -- pupo fun awon
ti o lo ba ni Naijiria, yio
---- -- mo nwon.

Yio ----- lati ba nwon
da'monran.

Ko ni se yanga tabi k'o wa ----
---- --, nigbati o
jepe awon enia re ile ni nwon
nrin, keke ni nwon ---- kiki.

Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra po --
nwon.

Lekin na yio gba nwon -----.

Awon ---- - yio so fun nwon bawo
lati le toju oko; awon
----- - yio so fun nwon
bawo lati le toju omọ.

1. Pari owe yi: "Enikeni ti yio ba mu obo ----."
2. Kinni idi na ti awon Yoruba fi ma wipe: "Toto o sebi owe o"?
3. Iru omọ Peace Corps wo ni yio darapo mo awon eniti o lo
ba ni Naijiria?
4. Kinni omọ Peace Corps na yio gbiyanju lati se?
5. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti ko ye ki o se.
6. Imoran wo ni yio fun awon agbe ati awon obinrin?

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 3

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
fẹ wulo pupọ fun awọn t'o lọ
ba ni Naijiria, yio gbiyanju
lati da'ra pọ mọ nwon.

If a PCV wants to be very
useful to the people he
has gone to meet in
Nigeria, he will try to
associate himself with
them.

Awọn agbalagba a mǎ sọ wipe
'Eni ti yio mu ọbọ yio sebi
ọbọ.'

The elders often give the
proverb, 'Whoever would
catch a monkey must pretend
to be a monkey.'

Toto o sebi owe o.

Pardon me, for it seems to be
a proverb.

Eyi ki iṣe pe awọn ara Naijiria
ọbọ ni nwon.

This does not imply that the
Nigerians are monkeys.

Ṣugbọn enikeni ti o ba fẹ¹ ba
nwon ṣiṣe daradara yio da'ra
pọ mọ nwon.

But whoever wants to work well
among them, he will associate
himself with them.

Yio pe awọn agbẹ.

He will call [a meeting of]
the farmers.

Yio gba nwon ni'yanju gẹgẹbi
ọrẹ, bawo ni oko wa tiṣe le
dara.

He will advise them as friends
[on] how their farms can be
good (productive).

Yio pe awọn obinrin, yio ba nwon
sọ bawo l'a ṣe le toju ọmọ tabi
ile.

He will call the women [and]
he will tell them how we
can take care of the children
and the home.

¹On the tape there is an unintentional spoonerism with /ba fẹ./

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá
fẹ́ wúlò púpọ́ fún àwọn t'ó lọ
bá ní Nàìjíríà, yíó gbìyànjú
láti da'ra pọ́ mọ́ nwon.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mǎ sọ wípé
'Eni tí yíó mǔ ọ̀bọ́ yíó sebí
ọ̀bọ́.'

Tótó ó sebí ọ̀wẹ́ o.

Èyí kì íṣe pé àwọn ará Nàìjíríà
ọ̀bọ́ ní nwon.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
fe wulo pupọ fun awọn t'o lọ
ba ni Naijiria, ---
-----.

Awọn agbalagba a mǎ sọ wipe
'---
-----.'

Toto o sebi owe o.

Eyi ki ise pe awọn ara -----
-----.

Şugbón ẹníkẹni tí o ba fẹ́ ba
nwọn ----- yíó da'ra
pọ́ mọ́ nwon.

Şugbón ẹníkẹni tí ó bá fẹ́ bá
nwọn şişẹ́ dárádára yíó da'ra
pọ́ mọ́ nwon.

Yíó pe àwọn àgbẹ́.

Yíó gbà nwọn ní'yànjú gẹgẹbí
ọ̀rẹ́, báwo ní oko wa tiṣe lẹ́
dára.

Yíó pe àwọn obìnrin, yíó bá nwọn
sọ báwo l'a ṣe lẹ́ tójú ọmọ tabí
ilé.

Yio pe awon -----.

Yio gba nwọn ni'yanju gẹgẹbi
---, bawo ni --- le
dara.

Yio pe awon -----, yio ba nwọn
sọ bawo l'a ṣe le ---- tabi
ile.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
fe -----
-- -- Naijiria, yio gbiyanju
lati da'ra pọ mọ nwon.

Şugbon ----- ti o ba fe ba
nwon şişe daradara yio da'ra
-- -- nwon.

Yio -- awon agbe.

Awon agbalagba a -- -- ----
'Eni ti yio mu ọbọ yio şebi
ọbọ.'

Yio gba nwon ----- gegebi
ore, bawo ni oko wa tişe le
dara.

Toto o ---- o.

Eyi ki işe pe ---- -- Naijiria
ọbọ ni nwon.

Yio pe awon obinrin, yio ba nwon
-- bawo l'a şe le toju --- tabi
----.

1. Nitori kinni o fi ye fun ọmọ Peace Corps lati da ara re pọ mọ awon ti o lo ba ni Naijiria?
2. Gegebi owe awon agbalagba, kinni eniti yio mu ọbọ yio şe?
3. Idi wo ni awon Yoruba fi ma so wipe: "Toto o şebi owe?"
4. Kinni ọmọ Peace Corps yio şe gege bi ore fun awon agbe?
5. Kinni yio so fun awon obinrin?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba de Naijiria, ti o si fẹ
da'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibe
pāpā julọ lati mǎ ki nwọn, o
gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba
ki awọn enia nǎ, ti inu nwọn
yio fi dun.

When a PCV reaches Nigeria
and he wants to associate
himself with those that
are there, especially in
greeting them, he must
first of all know the method
of greeting people so that
they will be happy.

T'o ba ri awọn agbẹ, yio ki nwọn
pe, "Ẹ ku'sẹ o. Sẹ oko nlọ
dǎdǎ?"

If he sees farmers, he will
greet them thus: "You are
working hard. ('Greetings
at work.') Is [the work
on] the farm going well?"

T'o ba ri awọn oniṣowo, yio sọ
fun nwọn pe, "Sẹ ọja nyin nta
dǎdǎ? Aje yio wọ'gba o."

If he sees traders, he will
say to them: "Is your
merchandise selling well?
Hope your business is pros-
pering!" ('The goddess of
money will enter your
calabash.')

T'o ba ri awọn oniṣẹ ọwọ, yio
bi nwọn pe, "Sẹ iṣẹ nyin, sẹ
o nm'owo lẹwọ dǎdǎ?"

If he sees handicraftsmen
he will say, "Does your
work bring in money?"

Inu awọn nwọnyi yio si dun.

These (people) will be very
happy. ('Their stomach
will be very sweet.')

T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio
kọkọ ki nwọn.

If he sees his elders he will
greet them first.

Nígbàtí ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps t'ó
bá dé Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́
dà'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ àwọn tí ó wà nìbẹ̀
pápá júlọ̀ látí mǎ kí nwọn, ó
gbọ̀dọ̀ kọ́kọ̀ mọ̀ ọ̀nà wo l'a ó gbà
kí àwọn ènià nǎ, tí inú nwọn
yío fi dùn.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbẹ̀, yío kí nwọn
pé, "Ẹ́ kú'sẹ́ o. Sẹ́ oko nìlọ
dǎdǎ?"

T'ó bá rí àwọn onísòwò, yío sọ
fún nwọn pé, "Sẹ́ ọjà nyín ntà
dǎdǎ? Ajé yío wọ'gba o."

T'ó bá rí àwọn onísẹ́ ọwọ̀, yío
bí nwọn pé, "Sẹ́ isẹ́ nyín, sẹ́
ó nm'owó lówó dǎdǎ?"

Inú àwọn nwọnyí yío sì dùn.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbàlagbà, yío
kọ́kọ̀ kí nwọn.

Nigbati ----- Peace Corps t'o
ba de Naijiria, ti o si fe
----- -- mọ awọn ti o wa nibe
pápá julọ lati mǎ ki nwọn, o
gbọdọ ---- -- wo l'a o gba
ki awọn enia nǎ, ti inu nwọn
yio fi dun.

T'o ba ri ---- ----, yio ki nwọn
pe, "Ẹ́ ku'sẹ́ o. Sẹ́ oko ---
-----?"

T'o ba ri awọn onisowo, yio sọ
fun nwọn pe, "-- --- ----
dǎdǎ? --- yio wọ'gba o."

T'o ba ri awọn onisẹ ọwọ, yio
bí nwọn pé, "Sẹ́ isẹ́ nyín, sẹ́
o ----- ---- dǎdǎ?"

--- awọn nwọnyi yio si dun.

T'o -- -- awọn agbalagba, yio
kọkọ́ kí nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbati ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba de Naijiria, -- -- --
----- mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ
pápá julọ lati mǎ -- -- --, o
gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba
ki awọn enia nǎ, ti --- nwọn
yio fi ----.

T'o ba ri awọn agbẹ, yio ki nwọn
pe, " - ---- . ẹ oko nlọ
dǎdǎ?"

T'o ba ri awọn -----, yio sọ
fun nwọn pe, "ẹ --- nyin ---
----? Aje yio wọ'gba o."

T'o ba ri awọn ----- --, yio
bi nwọn pe, "ẹ ẹ nyin, ẹ
o nm'owo lọwọ dǎdǎ?"

Inu ---- ----- yio si dun.

T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio
---- ki nwọn.

1. Kinni o yẹ ki ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps ki o kọkọ mọ bi o ba fẹ dara pọ mọ awọn ti o wa ni Naijiria?
2. Bawo ni yio ti ẹ ki awọn agbẹ?
3. Kinni yio wi fun awọn oniṣowo bi o ba fẹ ki wọn?
4. Kinni yio ẹ nigbati o ba ri awọn agbalagba?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
lọ si Naijiria, t'ọ si fẹ
dà'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ
pápá julọ lati ká nwon, t'ọ
ba de ọdọ awọn agbẹ, yio sọ
wipe, "È ku 'sẹ o, ẹ ku at'áró.
Sẹ'sẹ nyin nlọ dádá?"

When a PCV goes to Nigeria,
and he wishes to associate
himself with the people
that are there, especially
to greet them - when he
visits farmers he will say,
"Well done since morning!
Is your work progressing
well?"

T'ọ ba de ọdọ awọn oniṣowo,
bakanná yio sọpe, "Sẹ aje
nwo igba?"

When he reaches the traders,
likewise he will say,
"Hope money enters your
calabash."

Bayi, inu awọn enia yio dun
wipe: "A! enia dádá ni
arakunrin tabi arabinrin yi."

Thus, the people will be
happy and say, "This is a
very nice man or woman."

T'ọ ba ri agbalagba, yio kọkọ
ki nwon, 'toripe awọn enia
wa pe a gbọdọ bọwọ fun agba.

When he sees his elders he
will greet them first,
because our people say
that we must pay respect
to our elders.

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá
lọ sí Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́
dà'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ àwọn tí ó wà nìbẹ̀
pápá júlọ̀ láti kí nwon, t'ó
bá dé ọdọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ̀, yío sọ
wípé, "È kú 'sẹ́ o, ẹ kú àt'áṛọ̀.
Sẹ́'sẹ́ nyín nìlọ dādǎ?"

T'ó bá dé ọdọ̀ àwọn oníṣòwò,
bákanná yío sọpé, "Sé aje
ńwọ igbá?"

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
--- --, ti o si fẹ
da'ra pọ̀ mọ̀ --- --
pápá júlọ̀ lati ki nwon, t'o
ba de ọdọ̀ --- --, yio sọ
wipe, "È ku 'sẹ́ o, ẹ ku at'áṛọ̀.
Sẹ́'sẹ́ nyin nìlọ dādǎ?"

T'o ba de ọdọ̀ awọn oniṣowo,
bakanná yío sọpé, "-- ---
--- ----?"

Bayi, --- ---- yio dun
wipe: "A! enia dādǎ ni
arakunrin tabi arabinrin yi."

T'o -- ri ---, yio kọkọ
ki nwon, 'toripe awọn enia
wa pe a ----- bọwọ fun agba.

Bayi, inu àwọn ènià yío dùn
wípé: "À! ènià dādǎ ni
aràkùnrin tàbí arábìnrin yí."

T'ó bá rí àgbàlagbà, yío kọkọ
kí nwon, 'torípé àwọn ènià
wa pé a gbọdọ̀ bọwọ̀ fún àgbà.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
-- -- Naijiria, ti o si fẹ
----- -- -- awọn ti o wa nìbẹ̀
pápá júlọ̀ lati -- nwon, t'o
ba de ọdọ̀ awọn agbẹ̀, yio sọ
wipe, "È ku 'sẹ́ o, ẹ ku at'áṛọ̀.
-- -- ---- ----?"

T'o ba de ọdọ̀ --- ---- ,
bakanná yío sọpé, "Sé aje
ńwọ igbá?"

Bayi, inu awọn enia yio dun
wipe: "A! enia dādǎ ni
----- tabi ----- yi."

T'o ba ri agbalagba, yio ----
-- nwon, 'toripe awọn enia
wa pe a gbọdọ̀ ---- fun agba.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Lárin oniṣero tabi agbẹ, tani ikini yi wa fun: "ṣe aje nwogba o?"
2. Kinni awon enia yio so nipa eniti o ba nki enia dādā?
3. Ti omo Peace Corps bari agbalagba kinni ye ki o kọko se?
4. Kinni awon enia gbagbo pe a gbodo se si awon agbalagba?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Enia kiki jẹ ohun ti o ẹ pataki
lārin awon Yoruba.

Greeting is an important
thing (custom) among
the Yoruba people.

Nigbati omo'ẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba lo si ārin awon Yoruba, ti
o si fẹ ko bi a ti ẹ ki enia,
ohun ti o ẹ pataki ni wipe,
ki o mo ọna ti o gba ki nwon
dādā.

When a PCV goes to [live]
among ('the midst of')
the Yoruba people, and he
wants to learn how we greet
people, what is important
is that he knows how he can
greet them well.

Ti o ba de ọdọ awon agbẹ, yio
sọ fun nwon pe, "Ẹ ku at'āro,
ẹ ku 'ẹ o. Ẹ nkan oko ndara?"

When he comes upon farmers
he will tell them, "Well
done since morning! You
have worked well! Hope
the crops are good!"

T'o ba de ọdọ awon oniṣowo, yio
sọ pe, "Ẹ aje nwọ'gba o?"

When he comes to traders he
will tell them, "Hope your
business is prospering!"
('Hope money is entering
your calabash.')

T'o ba de ọdọ awon ti nta'ja,
bakannā ni yio ki nwon.

If he comes to sellers, in
the same way he will greet
them.

Awon enia wa gbagbo wipe, omo
kekere l'o yẹ k'o ko ki
agbalagba.

Our people believe that the
young ought to be the first
to greet their elders.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ènià kíkí jẹ́ ohun tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì
làrin àwọn Yorùbá.

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn oníṣowò, yío
sọ pé, "Sé ajé nwo'gbá o?"

Nígbà tí ọ̀mọ́'ẹ́ Peace Corps t'ó
bá lẹ́ sí àrin àwọn Yorùbá, tí
ó sì fẹ́ kọ́ bí a ti ẹ́ kí ènià,
ohun tí ó ẹ̀ pàtàkì ni wípe,
kí ó mọ́ ọ̀nà tí ó gbà kí nwon
dádá.

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn tí nta'jà,
bákanná ni yío kí nwon.

Àwọn ènià wa gbàgbọ́ wípe, ọ̀mọ́
kékeré l'ó yẹ k'ó kọ́ kí
àgbàlagbà.

Tí ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ́, yío
sọ fún nwon pé, "E kú àt'áàrò,
ẹ kú 'sẹ́ o. Ẹ́ nkan oko ndára?"

Enia kiki je ----
larin awon Yoruba.

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awon oniṣowo, yio
sọ pe, "-- ---- _?"

Nigbati ọ̀mọ́'ẹ́ Peace Corps t'o
-- ---- Yoruba, ti
o si -- kọ́ bi a ti ẹ́ ki enia,
ohun ti o ẹ̀ ---- ni wípe,
ki o mọ́ --- ti o gbà kí nwon
dádá.

T'o ba de ọ̀dọ̀ awon ti ----,
bakanná ni yio ki nwon.

Awon enia wa ---- wípe, ---
kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ́ ki
agbalagba.

Ti o ba de --- awon agbẹ́, yio
-- --- nwon pe, "-- ----,
ẹ ku 'sẹ́ o. Ẹ́ nkan oko ndara?"

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Enia ---- jẹ ohun ti o ẹ -----
lārin awon Yoruba.

T'o ba de ọdọ awon -----, yio
sọ pe, "Se --- nwọ'gba o?"

Nigbati ọmọ'ẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba lọ si ---- Yoruba, ti
o si fẹ kọ bi a ---- -- ----,
ohun ti o ẹ pataki ni wipe,
ki o mọ ọna ti o gba ki nwon
dādā.

T'o ba de ọdọ awon ti nta'ja,
----- ni yio ki nwon.

Awon enia wa gbagbo wipe, ọmọ
kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ ki
-----.

Ti o ba de ọdọ ---- ----, yio
sọ fun nwon pe, "E ku at'āro,
ẹ ku 'se o. Se nkan oko -----?"

1. Kinni enia kiki jẹ lārin awon Yoruba?
2. Kinni o ẹ pataki fun ọmọ'ẹ Peace Corps lati mọ
nigbati o ba lọ si Naijiria?
3. Iru awon oniṣe wo ni ikini yi wa fun: "Se nkan oko ndara?"
4. Awon enia gbagbo, wipe ____ l'o yẹ ki o kọkọ ki ____.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki
agbalagba, ko ni sọ wipe¹
"iwọ," sugbọn yio pe "ẹ."

When a younger person wants
to greet an elderly person
he is not to use "iwọ"
("you" for ones equal),
but he will say "ẹ" ("you"
respectfully).

Nipa eleyi, yio 'pe "Ẹ kǎbọ o,"
"Ẹ kǎrọ o."

In reference to this, he
will say "Welcome sir,"
[or] "Good morning sir."

Sugbọn t'o ba sepe egbe re ni,
o le pe "Kǎrọ," tabi "Kǎbọ."

But if he is his contemporary
he can say "Good morning!"
or "Welcome!"

Ọmọkunrin yio dọbale fun ẹni
t'o ba jũ lọ, sugbọn obinrin
yio kunle.

The boy will prostrate for
whoever is older than he
is but a girl will kneel.

Obinrin pǎpǎ, t'o ba fẹ ki ọkọ
re, yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kǎrọ o, ọkọ
mi," tabi "Ẹ kǎbọ o, ọkọ mi."

Even if a women wants to
salute her husband, she
will say, "Good morning,
my husband" or "Welcome,
my husband."

Eyi je aṣa lǎrin awọn Yoruba.

This is a custom among the
Yoruba people.

¹/ko ni lọ wi/ corrected to /ko ni sọ wipe/.

Nígbàtí ọmọ kékeré bá fẹ́ kí
àgbàlagbà, kò ní sọ wípé¹
"ìwọ," sùgbón yíó pe "ẹ."

Nípa eléyí, yíó pe "È kábò o,"
"È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó bá sẹ́pé egbẹ̀ rẹ̀ ní,
ó lè pé "Kārò," tabí "Kábò."

Nigbati ọmọ ----- ba fẹ́ kí
agbalagba, kò ní sọ wípe
"---," sùgbón yíó pe "-."

Nípa -----, yíó -- "È kábò o,"
"È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó ba ---- egbẹ̀ rẹ̀ ní,
ó lè -- "Kārò," tabí "Kábò."

Ọmọkúnrin yíó ----- fun ẹni
t'ó ba jù lọ, ----- obinrin
yíó -----.

Obinrin ----, t'ó ba fẹ́ kí ọkọ
rẹ̀, --- -- --, "È kārò o, ọkọ
mí," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mí."

Eyí jẹ́ ọsà ----- Yoruba.

Ọmọkúnrin yíó dọbálẹ̀ fún ẹni
t'ó bá jù lọ, sùgbón obinrin
yíó kúnlẹ̀.

Obinrin pàpá, t'ó bá fẹ́ kí ọkọ
rẹ̀, yíó sọ pé, "È kārò o, ọkọ
mí," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mí."

Eyí jẹ́ ọsà lǎrin àwọn Yorùbá.

Nigbati --- kekere ba fẹ́ kí
agbalagba, -- -- -- wípe
"ìwọ," sùgbón yíó pe "ẹ."

Nípa eléyí, yíó pe "- ---- -,"
"È kārò o."

Sùgbón t'ó ba sẹ́pe ---- rẹ̀ ní,
ó lè pe "Kārò," tabí "-----."

-----yíó dọbale fun ẹni
t'ó ba jù lọ, sùgbón -----
yíó kunlẹ̀.

Obinrin pàpá, t'ó ba fẹ́ kí ---
--, yíó sọ pé, "È ---- o, ọkọ
mí," tabí "È kábò o, ọkọ mí."

Eyí jẹ́ --- lǎrin àwọn -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Awon wo ninu iwonyi ni omọ kekere yio lo ti o ba fẹ ki agbalagba (ẹ, eyin) tabi (o, iwọ)?
2. Kinni itumo "ẹ kabọ o" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Ti a ba kọkọ ri enia ni ǎrọ bawo ni ao tişe kǐ?
4. Iru ipo wo ni awon omokunrin mǎ wa ni aiye ijelo bi nwon ba nki eniti o ju won lọ?
5. Kinni obinrin yio şe bi o ba nki eniti o jũ lọ?
6. Bawo ni obinrin tişe le ki okọ re, ti o (okọ) ba şeşẹ ti ode de?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki
agbalagba, kibāṣe ọkunrin,
kibāṣe obinrin, "ẹ" ni yio wi.

When a younger person wants
to greet an elderly person,
whether a man or a woman,
"ẹ" (the respect form for
"you") is what he will say.

Yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kārọ" tabi "Ẹ kābọ."

He will say "Good morning,
sir" or "Welcome, sir."

T'o ba ṣepe ọkọ rẹ ni, o le pe
"Ẹ kārọ o, ọkọ mi."

If he were to be her husband,
she (the wife) will say
"Good morning my husband."

Awọn agbalagba mā sọ wipe
ọmọ kekere ko gbọdọ yaju
si agbalagba.

The elderly persons say that
the youths should not
insult the elders.

Nitorinā, nwọn ni ọwọ lati
bọwọ fun awọn ti o ba ju
nwọn lọ.

Therefore they should give
respect to those who are
older than they are.

Ọkunrin, o ndọbale, obinrin,
o si nkunle lati ki ẹni t'o
ba ju nwọn lọ.

A man prostrates, and a
woman kneels to salute
whoever is older than
they are.

Ẹyi jẹ aṣa ti o wọpọ larin
Yoruba.

This is a practice common
among the Yoruba people.

Nígbàtí ọmọ kékeré bá fẹ́ kí
àgbàlagbà, kíbàṣe ọkùnrin,
kíbàṣe obìnrin, "ẹ" ni yíó wí.

Nítorínà, nwọn ní ọwọ́ láti
bọwọ́ fun àwọn tí ó bá jù
nwọn lọ.

Yíó sọ pé, "ẹ kǎrọ́" tabí "ẹ kǎbọ́."

Ọkùnrin, ó ndọ́balẹ́, obìnrin,
ó sì nkúnlẹ́ láti kí ẹnì t'ó
bá jù nwọn lọ.

T'ó bá sepe ọkọ rẹ̀ ni, ó lè pé
"ẹ kǎrọ́ o, ọkọ mi."

Èyí jẹ́ àṣà tí ó wọpọ́ larin
Yorùbá.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà mǎ sọ wípé
ọmọ kékeré kò gbọ́dọ́ yáju
sì àgbàlagbà.

Nigbati --- ba fẹ́ kí
---, kíbàṣe ọkùnrin,
kíbàṣe obìnrin, "ẹ" ni yíó wí.

Nitorinǎ, nwọn ní ọwọ́ lati
--- fun awọn ti o ba ju
---.

Yio sọ pé, "- ----" tabí "ẹ kǎbọ́."

---, o ndọ́balẹ́, ---,
o sì nkúnlẹ́ lati kí ẹnì t'ó
ba ju nwọn lọ.

T'ó ba sepe --- -- --, o le pé
"ẹ kǎrọ́ o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ́ --- ti o ---- larin
Yoruba.

Awọn ----- mǎ sọ ----
ọmọ ----- kò gbọ́dọ́ yáju
sì agbalagba.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbatì ọmọ kekere -- -- ki
agbalagba, kibāse ọkunrin,
kibāse obinrin, "e" -- --- --.

Nitorinā, mwon ni ọwọ lati
bọwọ fun awon ti o ba --
---- lo.

Yio sọ pe, "ẹ kārọ" tabi "- ----."

Ọkunrin, o ndobale, obinrin,
o si nkunle lati ki eni t'o
ba ju mwon lo.

T'o ba sepe ọkọ re ni, o -- --
"ẹ kārọ o, --- --."

Eyi je aṣa -- - ----lārin
-----.

Awon agbalagba mā sọ wipe
ọmọ kekere ko -----
agbalagba.

1. Tani awon ọmọde le lo "o" tabi "iwọ" fun?
2. Kinni itumọ "ẹ karọ" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Kinni ọkan ninu awon ohun ti ko ye ki ọmọ kekere se si agbalagba?
4. Iru enia wo ni awon obinrin nkunle fun ti ọkunrin si ndobale fun?
5. Kinni obinrin yio wi ti o ba fe ki ọkọ re ni ārọ?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Ọna lati kienia lārin Yoruba
pin si oriṣi meji.

The methods of greetings
among the Yoruba people
divide into two kinds.

Ọkunrin, o ndọbale, obinrin,
o si nkunle.

A man prostrates and a
woman kneels.

Ibaṣe ọkunrin tabi obinrin,
nigbakigba ti nwọn ba fẹ
ki ẹnit'o ju nwọn lọ, nwọn
yio lọ pe, "Ẹ kǎrọ o," tabi
"Ẹ kǎbọ o."

Whether men or women, when-
ever they want to greet
their elders they will
say, "Good morning, sir"
or "Welcome, sir."

T'o ba ṣepe irọ nwọn ni, nwọn
yio ṣope, "Kǎrọ" tabi "Kǎbọ"

If he were to be their
contemporary, they will
say, "Good morning!" or
"Welcome!"

Awọn ọmọ kekere ni kọkọ ki
agbalagba.

The youths greet the elders
first.

Awọn agbalagba a si mǎ fi ọla
fun awọn ọmọ ti nwọn ba nki
nwọn daradara.

The elders usually give kind
regards to the youths that
greet them well.

Ikini, o jẹ ohun ti o wọwọ
lārin Yoruba.

Greeting is a common thing
among the Yoruba people.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ọ̀nà láti kí ẹ̀nià lǎrín Yorùbá
pín sí oríṣì méjì.

Ọ̀kúnrin, ó ńdòbálẹ̀, obínrin,
ó sì ńkúnlẹ̀.

Ìbáṣe ọ̀kúnrin tàbí obínrin,
nígbàkígba tí nwọ̀n bá fẹ́
kí ẹ̀nit'ó jù nwọ̀n lọ, nwọ̀n
yíó lọ pé, "È kǎrọ̀ o," tàbí
"È kǎbọ̀ o."

T'ó bá ẹ̀pé irọ̀ nwọ̀n ni, nwọ̀n
yíó ẹ̀pé, "Kǎrọ̀" tàbí "Kǎbọ̀"

Àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ kẹ́kẹ́rẹ̀ ní kọ́kọ̀ kí
àgbàlagbà.

Àwọ̀n àgbàlagbà a sì mǎ fi ọ̀lá
fún àwọ̀n ọ̀mọ̀ tí nwọ̀n bá ńkí
nwọ̀n dáraára.

Ìkínì, ó jẹ́ ohun tí ó wọ̀pọ̀
lǎrín Yorùbá.

Ọ̀nà lati -- enia lǎrín Yoruba
pin si -----.

Ọ̀kunrin, o -----, obinrin,
o si -----.

Ibase ọ̀kunrin tabi obinrin,
----- ti nwọ̀n ba fẹ́
ki ẹ̀nit'o -- ---- --, nwọ̀n
yio lo pe, "È kǎrọ̀ o," tabi
"È kǎbọ̀ o."

T'o ba ẹ̀pe --- nwọ̀n ni, nwọ̀n
yio ẹ̀pe, "-----" tabi "-----"

Àwọ̀n --- ----- ní kọ́kọ̀ kí
agbalagba.

Àwọ̀n agbalagba a si mǎ fi ọ̀lá
fun awọ̀n --- -- nwọ̀n ba nki
nwọ̀n -----.

Ikini, o jẹ́ ohun tí o ----
lǎrín Yoruba.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- lati kienia ----- Yoruba
--- si oriṣi meji.

T'o ba ---- iro nwon --, nwon
-----, 'Kārọ' tabi 'Kābọ'

-----, o ndọbale, -----,
o -- nkunle.

---- ọmọ kekere ni ---- ki
agbalagba.

----- ọkunrin ---- obinrin,
nigbakigba ti nwon -- fe
ki ----- ju nwon lo, nwon
yio -- --, "E ---- o," tabi
"E ---- o."

Awon ----- a si -- fi ----
fun awon ọmọ ti nwon ba ---
nwon daradara.

-----, o je ---- ti o wopọ
----- Yoruba.

1. Oriṣi ọna melo ni ati ki'ni larin awon Yoruba pin si?
2. Ọkunrin yio _____, obinrin yio si _____ bi nwon ba fe lati
ki eniti o ju nwon lo.
3. Tani a le lo "karọ" tabi "kabo" fun?
4. Kinni iki'ni je larin awon Yoruba?
5. Tumo ede oyinbo yi si Yoruba: "Good morning sir," "Welcome!"

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 1

Ni asiko yi, awon t'o jepe
nwon ko ekọ, ikini nwon, o
yatọ si awon baba nla wa.

Nowadays, those that are
educated - their forms of
greetings are somewhat
different from our grand-
fathers'.

Ti asiko awon baba nla wa,
okunrin yio dobale,
obinrin yio si kunle.

As in the time of our grand-
fathers, men would pros-
trate, and women would
kneel.

Sugbon ni igbayi, nwon nfi
owo sehin ki awon ti o ju
nwon lo ni.

But nowadays, they put their
hands behind them in
greeting those that are
older than they are.

Ki isepe obinrin yio kunle ki o
to digba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi ma
je eniti o lobowo fun enia o,"
tabi omokunrin ko dobale.

It is not that a woman has
to kneel before we can
say, "This person is one
that has respect for
people," or for a boy to
prostrate.

Iwonyen, o ti koja lo patapata.

Those things (practices)
have gone completely.

Ni asiko yi ifowo sehin kini
l'o wa.

Now [at this time] placing
hands behind oneself is
the practice.

Ní àsìkò yí, àwọn t'ó jẹ́pé
nwọn kọ ẹkọ, ikíni nwọn, ó
yàtò sí àwọn bàbá nlá wa.

Tí àsìkò àwọn bàbá nlá wa,
ọkúnrin yíọ dọbálẹ,
obínrin yíọ sì kúnlẹ.

Şugbón ní igbayí, nwọn nfi
owó sẹhín kí àwọn tí ó jù
nwọn lọ ni.

Ni -----yi, awon t'o jẹpe
nwon -- ---, ikini nwon, o
yatọ si awon baba nla wa.

Ti asiko awon ---- --- wa,
----- yio dọbale,
----- yio si kunle.

Şugbón ni igbayi, ---- ---
--- ----- ki awon ti o
---- -- ni.

Ki isepe ----- yio kunle ki o
to di'gba t'a pe "Ah, ----- mã
je eniti o lẹbẹwọ fun enia o,"
tabi ----- kọ dọbale.

-----, o ti kọja lọ -----.

Ni ----- -- ifowọ sẹhin kini
l'o wa.

Kì ísẹpé obínrin yíọ kúnlẹ kí ó
tó di'gba t'a pẹ "Ah, eleyi mã
je eniti ó lẹbẹwọ fun enia o,"
tabí ọmọkúnrin kọ dọbálẹ.

Iwọnyẹn, ó ti kọja lọ pátápátá.

Ní àsìkò yí ifowọ sẹhín kini
l'o wa.

Ni asiko yi, awon t'o jẹpe
nwon kọ ẹkọ, ----- nwon, o
---- si awon baba nla wa.

Ti ----- awon baba nla wa,
ọkunrin yio -----,
obinrin yio si -----.

Şugbón ni -----, nwọn nfi
----- ki awon ti o ju
nwon lọ ni.

Ki isepe obinrin yio ----- ki o
to di'gba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi mã
je eniti o ----- fun enia o,"
tabi ọmọkúnrin kọ -----.

Iwọnyẹn, o ti ----- -- patapata.

Ni asiko yi ----- ---- kini
l'o wa.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Bawo ni awon okunrin se nki enia ni aiye atijo?
2. Bi obinrin yio ba ki eniti o ju lo bawo ni yio ti se?
3. Bawo ni okunrin ati obinrin ti nki enia ni igba yi?
4. Nje asa ikini ti aiye ode oni dara?

MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 2

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni
ekọ, ikini nwon o yatọ diẹ
si ti awon baba nla wa.

At this time, those that have
education, their greeting
is a bit different from
that of our grandfathers.

Awon baba nla wa nkunle, nwon
si ndobale nigbati nwon ba
fe ki enia.

Our grandparents kneel and
they also prostrate when
they want to greet people.

Sugbon ni igbayi, awon ti nwon
kekọ, nwon nfi ọwọ sehin lati
ki'ni ni.

But nowadays those that are
educated put their hands
behind themselves in order
to greet.

Ọwọ wa nibi eleyi nã.

Respect is also [shown] in
this too.

Ki ise pe o d'igbati obinrin ba
kunle tabi okunrin ba do bale
nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.

It is not necessarily when
a woman kneels or a man
prostrates that he or she
has respect.

Eleyi je ohun¹ ti o ti kọja
lo sehin.

This is a thing (custom)
that has passed.

¹i.e. /asa/

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ní àsìkò yí, àwọn tí nwọn ní
èkọ́, ikìni nwọn ó yàtọ́ díẹ̀
sì ti àwọn bàbá nlá wa.

Àwọn bàbá nlá wa nkunlẹ̀, nwọn
sì ndọ́balẹ̀ nígbà tí nwọn bá
fẹ́ kí eníà.

Şugbón ní igbáyí, àwọn tí nwọn
kẹ́kọ́, nwọn nfi ọwọ́ sehín látí
kí'ni ni.

Ọwọ́ wà níbi eléyí nǎ.

Kí ísẹ pé ó d'ìgbà tí obìnrin bá
kúnlẹ̀ tàbí ọkúnrin bá dọ́balẹ̀
nìkan l'ó tó ní ọwọ́ nínú.

Eléyí jẹ́ ohun tí ó ti kọjá
lọ sehín.

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni
eko, ----- o yatọ́ díẹ̀
si ti awon ----- wa.

Awon ----- wa nkunlẹ̀, nwon
si ndọ́balẹ̀ nigbati nwon ba
fẹ́ -- -----.

Şugbón ni igbayi, -----
-----, nwon nfi ọwọ́ sehín látí
kí'ni ni.

Ọwọ́ wà níbi eléyí nǎ.

Kí ísẹ pé ó d'ìgbà tí ----- bá
kúnlẹ̀ tàbí ----- bá dọ́balẹ̀
nìkan l'ó tó ní ọwọ́ nínú.

Eleyi jẹ́ ohun tí - - - - -
lọ sehín.

Ni asiko yi, awon ti nwon ni
eko, ikini nwon o ---- --
si ti awon baba nla wa.

Awon baba nla wa -----, nwon
si ----- nigbati nwon ba
fẹ́ ki enia.

Şugbón ni igbayi, awon ti nwon
kẹ́kọ́, nwon ----- látí
kí'ni ni.

--- wà níbi eléyí nǎ.

Kí ísẹ pé ó d'ìgbà tí obìnrin bá
----- tàbí ọkúnrin bá -----
nìkan l'ó tó ní ọwọ́ nínú.

Eleyi jẹ́ ohun tí ó ti ----
-- -----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Ikini awọn ti o ka iwe ____ si ti awọn baba nla wa."
2. Bawo ni awọn baba nla ati iya nla wa ẹ nki enia?
3. Bawo ni awọn ti o k'ẹko ẹ nki enia ni aiye ode oni?
4. Aṣa ikini wo ni ko wọpọ tobẹ mọ?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 1

Ki a t'o ni irepo larin awon
enia ti a nba gbe, o ye ki
a mo asa nwon.

Before we have harmony among
the people with whom we are
living, it is proper that we
should understand their
customs.

Asa kinni ni arin Yoruba ni
wipe, nigbati nwon ba fun
alejo ni nkan, ko ye ki
alejo k'o ko.

One custom among the Yorubas
is that when they give a
visitor¹ something, it is
not proper for the visitor
to reject it.

Nipa sise bayi, nwon ro wipe
alejo t'o ko nkan, o nse
fari ni tabi ko feran awon,
tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.

By [his] doing this, they think
that a visitor that refuses
to accept something is being
ostentatious or that he does
not like them or that he
thinks that he has had enough
[of everything].

Nitorina, o ye ki alejo k'o gba
ohun ti nwon ba fun.

Therefore, it is proper that
a visitor accept whatever
is given to him.

Ni ona keji, alejo tabi onile
ko gbodo to'ka si eniti o
ba ju lo ti nwon ba nsoro
wipe, "Iwo na ni mo nba wi".

In the second way, the visitor
or the host should not point
his finger at whomever is
older than he when they are
saying that - "You are the
one I am talking to."

Ko gbodo se eleyi.

He should not do this.

¹/Alejo/ may mean 'visitor, foreigner, guest, alien,' or,
frequently heard in Nigeria, 'stranger.'

Kí a t'ó ní ìrẹ̀pọ̀ lǎrín àwọn
 ènià tí à nǎa gbé, ó yẹ kí
 a mọ àṣà nwon.

Àṣà kinní ní àrin Yorùbá ni
 wípe, nígbatí nwon bá fun
 àlejò ní nkan, kò yẹ kí
 àlejò k'ó kọ.

Nípa ṣiṣe báyi, nwon rò wípe
 àlejò t'ó kọ nkan, ó nṣe
 fàrí ni tabí kò fẹràn àwọn,
 tabí ó rò pé òn ti ní tó.

Kí a t'ó ní ----- lǎrín awon
 enia ti a nba gbe, o ye ki
 a mo asa nwon.

Aṣa kinni ni ārin Yoruba ni
 wipe, nigbati nwon ba fun
 -----ni nkan, -- -- --
 -----k'o kọ.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwon ro wipe
 alejo t'ó kọ nkan, o nṣe
 fāri ni tabi ko fẹran awon,
 tabi o ro pe -- -- --.

Nítorínǎ, ó yẹ kí àlejò k'ó gba
 ohun tí nwon bá fun.

Ní ọ̀nà kejì, àlejò tabí onílé
 kò gbọ̀dọ̀ tó'ka sí ẹ̀nítí ó
 bá jù lọ tí nwon bá nsọ̀rọ̀
 wípe, "Ìwọ nǎ ni mò nǎa wí".

Kò gbọ̀dọ̀ ṣe eleyi.

Nitorinǎ, o -- ki ----- k'o gba
 ohun ti nwon ba fun.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile
 ko gbọdọ -----
 -- -- -- nwon ba nsoro
 wipe, "Iwọ nǎ ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọdọ ṣe eleyi.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ki a t'o ni irepọ lārin awọn
enia ti a nba gbe, o yẹ --
- --- -- nwon.

Aṣa kinni ni ārin Yoruba ni
wipe, nigbati nwon ba fun
alejo ni nkan, ko yẹ ki
alejo --- --.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwon ro wipe
alejo t'o kọ nkan, o nṣe
----- ni tabi -- ----- awọn,
tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.

Nitorinǎ, o yẹ ki alejo k'o gba
ohun ti nwon -- ----.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile
ko gbọdọ tọ'ka si ẹniti o
-- -- -- ti nwon ba nsọrọ
wipe, "Iwọ nǎ ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọdọ ṣe eleyi.

1. Nitori kinni o fi yẹ ki a mọ nipa aṣa awọn ẹniti a nba gbe?
2. Sọ aṣa kan ti o mọ lārin awọn Yoruba.
3. Kinni awọn Yoruba yio ro nipa ẹniti o ba kọ lati gba ebun
lọwọ won?
4. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa itọka si enia?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 2

Ki a to le gbepọ dǎdǎ, o yẹ
ki a mọ ọsá awọn ẹniti a
nba gbe.

Before we can live together
well, it is proper that we
know the customs of those
we are living with.

Nigbati alejo ba lọ si ilẹ
Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wípe
ọsá nwon, on gbọdọ mọ.

When a foreigner goes to Yoruba
land, it is proper that he
knows their customs; he has
to know it.

Ekinni, ti nwon ba bũn ni
nkan, o yẹ k'o fi tayotayọ
gbá, ko yẹ k'o kọ.

First, if they give him
something, it is proper that
he receive it gladly; it is
not proper that he refuse it.

Ekeji, ti nwon ba nsọrọ, ko
yẹ k'o na ika sẹni t'o ba
jũ lọ tabi k'o wǔ loju.

Secondly, if they are speaking
it is not proper that he
points his finger to his
elder or even looks
straight at his face.

Ekẹta, ti nwon ba fẹ fũn ni
nkan, o yẹ k'o gbá tayotayọ.

Thirdly, if they want to give
him something, it is proper
that he receive it gladly.

Ti ohun pǎpǎ ba si fẹ fun enia
ni nkan, ko yẹ k'o fi ọwọ
osi fũn.

If he, himself, wants to give
a person something, it is not
right to use the left hand
in giving it to him.

Ọwọ ọtun l'o yẹ k'o fi fun
ẹniti o fẹ fun.

The right hand is the proper
one to use in giving (things)
to whom he wants to give.

T'o ba fi ọwọ osi fũn, nwon
yio kǎ si alábu.

If he gives him (something)
with the left hand, they
will count it as an insult
(a blemish in his character).

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Kí a tó lè gbépò dǎdǎ, ó yẹ
kí a mọ àṣà àwọn enití à
ńbá gbé.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá lọ sí ilẹ̀
Yorùbá, ó yẹ k'ó mọ wípe
àṣà nwon, ǒn gbódò mọ.

Èkinní, tí nwon bá bǔn ní
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó fi tayòtayò
gbá, kò yẹ k'ó kọ.

Èkejì, tí nwon bá ńsọrọ, kò
yẹ k'ó na ìka sẹni t'ó bá
jù lọ tabí k'ó wǔ lójú.

Ki a to le gbepo ----, o yẹ
ki a mọ aṣa ---- a
nba gbe.

Nigbati alejo ba lọ si ---
-----, o yẹ k'o mọ wípe
--- ----, on gbódò mọ.

Ekinni, ti nwon ba bǔn ni
nkan, o yẹ k'o fi -----
gbá, ko yẹ k'o ---.

Ekeji, ti nwon ba ńsọrọ, --
-- k'o na --- sẹni t'o ba
jù lọ tabi k'o wǔ loju.

Èkẹta, tí nwon bá fẹ fún ní
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbá tayòtayò.

Tí ohun pǎpǎ bá sì fẹ fún ènìà
ní nkan, kò yẹ k'ó fi ọwọ́
òsì fún.

Ọwọ́ ọtún l'ó yẹ k'ó fi fún
enit'ó fẹ fún.

T'ó bá fi ọwọ́ òsì fún, nwon
yío kǎ sí alẹbù.

Eketa, ti nwon ba -- --- --
-----, o yẹ k'o gbá tayòtayò.

Ti ohun pǎpǎ ba si ----- enia
ni nkan, -- -- k'o fi ọwọ́
osi fún.

Ọwọ́ ọtun --- -- k'o fi fun
enit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi --- --- fún, nwon
yio kǎ si alẹbu.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ki a to le ----- dādā, o yẹ
ki a mọ --- awọn eniti a
nba gbe.

Nigbati ----- -- -- si ilẹ
Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe
aṣa nwọn, on ----- mọ.

Ekinni, ti nwọn ba --- --
-----, o yẹ k'o fi tayotayo
gbā, ko -- k'o kō.

Ekeji, ti nwọn ba -----, ko
yẹ k'o -- --- seni t'o ba
jū lọ tabi k'o -- ----.

Eketa, ti nwọn ba fẹ fūn ni
nkan, o yẹ k'o --- -----.

Ti ohun pāpā ba si fẹ fun enia
ni nkan, ko -- k'o fi ---
--- fūn.

--- ----l'o yẹ k'o fi fun
enit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi ọwọ osi fūn, nwọn
yio kǎ -- -----.

1. Kinni o yẹ ki alejo ki o mọ nigbati o ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba?
2. Bi nwọn ba bun alejo ni nkan kinni o yẹ ki o se?
3. Ti ọmọde ati agbalagba ba nsoro kinni ko yẹ ki ọmọde ki o se?
4. Ọwọ wo ni awọn Yoruba ro wipe o yẹ lati fi fun enia ni nkan?
5. Eniti o ba fi ọwọ aito fun enia ni nkan kinni awọn Yoruba kǎ si?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 3

Ki a to le gbe dādā lārin awon
enia kan, o ye ka mo asa nwon.

Before we can live well among
a nation it is proper that
we know their likes and
dislikes.

Enikeni t'o ba lo si ile Yoruba,
o ye k'o mo wipe ti nwon ba
bun on ni nkan, o ye k'o gbā.

Whoever goes to Yoruba land
should know that if they
present him with something
it is proper that he accept
it.

Ti o ba se alaigbā, awon yio
ro wipe o nse fāri si awon
ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.

If he rejects it, they will
think that he is being
ostentatious before them
or that he thinks that he
has enough of everything.

Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwon soro,
ko ye k'o mā wo nwon loju
korokoro tabi k'o na'wo si
nwon.

Secondly if he is talking to
them, it is not proper that
he should look straight at
their faces or that he point
his finger at them.

Asa yi je nkan ti'ò dara.

This is a bad practice.

Eketa, k'o ma f'owo osi fun
nwon ni nkan.

Thirdly, he should not use his
left hand to give out some-
thing.

Kí a tó lè gbé dādā lārin àwọn
ènià kan, ó yẹ ká mọ àṣà nwon.

Ènikẹni t'ó bá lọ sí ilẹ̀ Yorùbá,
ó yẹ k'ó mọ̀ wípé tí nwon bá
bún òn ní nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbà.

Tí ó bá ṣe alaigbã, àwọn yíó
rò wípé ó nṣe fàrí sí àwọn
ni tabí ó rò pé òn ní tó.

Ki a to le gbe ---- awon
enia kan, o ye ka mo --- nwon.

Ènikẹni t'o ba lo si --- ,
o ye k'o mo wipe ti nwon ba
bun on ni nkan, o ye --- .

Ti o ba se alaigbã, awon yio
ro wipe o ---
ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.

Èkejì, tí ó bá nba nwon sọrọ,
kò yẹ k'ó mǎ wò nwon lójú
kòrókóró tabí k'ó na'wọ sí
nwon.

Àṣà yí jẹ nkan tí'ò dára.

Èkẹta, k'ó má f'owọ̀ òsì fun
nwon ní nkan.

Ekeji, ti o ba --- ,
ko ye k'o ma wo nwon loju
korokoro tabi k'o na'wo si
nwon.

--- yi je nkan ti'ò dara.

Eketa, k'o ma f' --- fun
nwon ni nkan.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ki a to -- gbe dādā lārin awon
enia kan, o ye -- -- -- --.

Enikeni t'o ba lo -- ile Yoruba,
o ye k'o -- wipe ti nwon ba
-- -- -- --, o ye k'o gbā.

Ti o ba se -----, awon yio
ro wipe o nse fāri si awon
ni tabi o ro pe -- -- to.

Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwon soro,
ko ye k'o mā wo nwon ----
-----tabi k'o ----- si
nwon.

Aṣa yi je nkan ti'ò ----.

Eketa, k'o ma f'owo --- fun
nwon -- nkan.

1. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ki a to le gbe dādā lārin awon enia kan
o ye ki a mo ____."
2. So okan ninu ohun ti o ye ki enikeni ti o ba lo si ile
Yoruba mo.
3. Iru enia wo ni awon Yoruba le so wipe o nse fāri si awon
wipe on ni to?
4. Kinni asa awon Yoruba nipa wiwo enia loju?
5. Aṣa kan ni wipe ki enia ki o mase fi owo ____ fun enia ni nkan.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 1

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ ọrọ
pataki fun ọ ti o mu ọ di
ọlọgbọn enia laiye.

Iyanda Agbo, come let me tell
you important words which
will make you a wise person
in the world.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ǎrin awọn
enia, ma ẹ ri nwọn fin.

Whenever you go in the company
of people, do not insult
them.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi
tayọtayọ gbǎ.

If they give you something,
accept it gladly.

T'Ọ ba gbǎ, nwọn yio ro pe
o nse fǎri si awọn ni tabi
pe o ni to.

If you do not accept it they
will think that you are
showing off to them or that
you have everything.

Lẹhinǎ, ti awọn agbalagba ba
nba ọ sọrọ, ma ẹ wo oju nwọn
korokoro.

Then if the elders are speaking
to you, do not look straight
at their faces.

Ma ẹ na ika si nwọn, arifin
l'a npe eleyi.

Do not point your finger at
them; for that is an insult
(*'insult is what we call
this'*).

Lẹhinǎ ti o ba tun fẹ fun nwọn
ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ẹ fi
ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

Then if you also want to give
them something (say - water),
do not use your left hand
to give it to them.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni
kinni yi, arifin ni.

If you use your left hand to
give them this thing, that
is an insult.

Ìyàndá Àgbò, wá jẹ nsọ ọrọ
pàtàkì fún ọ tí ó mú ọ di
ọlọgbọn ènìà láíyẹ.

Nígbà tí ó bá nlọ sí àrìn àwọn
ènìà, má ẹ rí nwọn fín.

Tí nwọn bá bún ọ ní nkan, fi
tayọtayọ gbă.

T'ò bá gbă, nwọn yío rò pé
ò nse fàrí sí àwọn ni tàbí
pé o ní to.

Iyanda Agbo, wa je nsọ ---
----- fun ọ ti o mu ọ di
ọlọgbọn enia laiye.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ---- ----
----, ma ẹ ri nwọn fin.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi
-----gbă.

T'ò bá gbă, nwọn yío ro pe
----- si awọn ni tabi
pe o ni to.

Léhinnă, tí àwọn àgbàlagbà bá
ńbá ọ sọrọ, má ẹ wo ojú nwọn
kòrókòró.

Má ẹ na ìka sí nwọn, àrifín
l'a npe eléyí.

Léhinnă tí o bá tún fẹ fún nwọn
ní nkan (pé omi ni), má ẹ fi
ọwọ òsì fún nwọn.

Tí o bá fi ọwọ òsì fún nwọn ní
kinní yí, àrifín ni.

Lehinna, ti awon ----- ba
nba ọ ----, ma ẹ wo oju nwọn
korokoro.

Ma ẹ na --- -- ----, arifin
l'a npe eleyi.

Lehinna ti o ba tun fe fun nwọn
ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ẹ fi
--- --- fun nwọn.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni
kinni yi, ----- ni.

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ ọrọ
pataki fun ọ -- - --
----- enia laiye.

Lehinna, ti awọn agbalagba ba
nba ọ sọrọ, -- -- --
-----.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ǎrin awọn
enia, ma ẹ -- ----.

Ma ẹ na ika si nwọn, -----
l'a npe eleyi.

Ti nwọn ba --- -- ----, fi
tayotayo gbã.

Lehinna ti o ba tun fe --- ----
----- (pe omi ni), ma ẹ fi
ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

--- -- ----, nwọn yio ro pe
o nse fǎri si awọn ni tabi
pe o ni to.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni
----- --, arifin ni.

1. Iru ọrọ wo ni nwọn fe lati sọ fun Iyanda Agbo?
2. Kinni ko yẹ ki Iyanda ẹ nigbati o ba wa ni awujọ?
3. Bawo ni o ti yẹ ki o gba ohun ti nwọn ba bũn?
4. Kinni ero awọn enia ti Iyanda ko ba gba ẹbun ti nwọn fũn?
5. Kinni ko yẹ ki o ẹ ti agbalagba ba nbã sọrọ?
6. Nitori kinni ko yẹ ki o fi fun enia ni nkan pelu ọwọ osi?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 2

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nso
fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbon.

Iyanda Agbo, my son, come
let me talk to you in words
of wisdom.

Ti o ba lọ si ǎrin awọn agbalagba,
ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ẹ wo
ọju nwọn.

If you go in the company of
the elders, if they are
talking to you, do not look
them straight in the face.

Lẹhinna, ma ẹ na ika si nwọn.

Then do not point your finger
at them.

Arifin ni 'wonyi.

These are insults.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi
tayotayo gbã, k'ò si dupe
lọwọ nwọn.

If they give you something
receive it gladly and then
thank them.

T'ò ba kọ, nwọn yio ro pe o
nse fãri ni, ati wipe o ro
pe o ni to.

If you reject it, they will
think that you are osten-
tatious, and that you feel
that you have enough.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ò lọ ba wọn
bu omi wa, tabi k'ò lọ ra
nkan wa, t'ò ba de, ọwọ
ọtun ni k'ò fi fun nwọn; ma
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

If they tell you to bring
water for them or that you
go and buy something (for
them), when you come, give
them (the thing) with your
right hand; do not use your
left hand to give it to
them.

Ìyàndá àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí nsọ
fún ọ ní ọrò ọgbón.

Tí o bá lọ sí àrin àwọn àgbàlagbà,
tí nwọn bá nba ọ sọrò, má sẹ wo
ojú nwọn.

Lẹhinná, má sẹ na ìka sí nwọn.

Àrifín ni 'wònyí.

Tí nwọn bá bún ọ ní nkan, fi
tayòtayò gbà, k'ò si dúpẹ
lọwọ nwọn.

T'ò bá kọ, nwọn yío rò pé o
ńsẹ fàrí ni, àti wípé o rò
pé o ní tó.

Tí nwọn bá ní k'ò lọ bá wọn
bu omi wá, tàbí k'ò lọ ra
nkan wá, t'ò bá dé, ọwọ
òtún ni k'ò fi fún nwọn; má
fi ọwọ òsì fún nwọn.

-----, ọmọ mi, wá kí nsọ
fún ọ ní ----.

Tí o bá lọ sí ---- awọn -----,
tí nwọn bá nba ọ sọrò, má sẹ wo
----.

Lẹhinná, má sẹ na --- sí ----.

----- ni 'wònyí.

Tí nwọn bá --- ọ ní nkan, fi
-----, k'ò si ----
---- nwọn.

T'ò bá kọ, ---- -- --
nse fàrí ni, àti wípé o rò
pe - - -.

Tí nwọn bá ní --- -- --
-- --, tabí k'ò lọ ra
nkan wá, t'ò bá dé, ---
---- ni k'ò fi fún nwọn; má
fi --- -- fun nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Iyanda Agbo, --- -- , wa ki nsọ
fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbon.

T'õ ba kọ, nwọn yio ro pe o
nse fãri ni, ati wipe o ro
pe - -- ---.

Ti o ba lọ si ǎrin awọn agbalagba,
-- ---- -- --- - ----, ma se wo
ọju nwọn.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ó lọ ba wọn
bu omi wa, tabi k'ó lọ ra
nkan wa, t'ó ba de, ọwọ
---- -- --- -- --- ----; ma
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

Lẹhinna, ma se na --- si nwọn.

Arifin ni 'wonyi.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi
tayotayo gbã, --- -- ----
lọwọ nwọn.

1. Tumọ Yoruba yi si ede Oyinbo: "Ti o ba lọ si ǎrin awọn agbalagba, ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ mase wo oju nwọn".
2. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa ika nina si enia?
3. Pari gbolohun oro yi: "Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan fi tayotayo gbã ki o si ____."
3. Ọwọ wo ni o yẹ ki Iyanda fi fun awọn agbalagba ni nkan?

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 3

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki
nfun ọ ni ọrọ ọlọgbọn kan.

Iyanda Agbo, my son, come and
let me give you a word of
wisdom.

Ti o ba lọ sǎrín awọn agbalagba,
mǎ tẹ'ti silẹ k'ǔ gbọ ohun ti
nwọn nwi.

If you go in the company of
the elders always pay
attention to what they are
saying.

Ma ẹe ri nwọn fin.

Do not insult them.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ǔ lọ mu nkan wa,
fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwọn, ma ẹe
fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

If they ask you to go and
bring something, give it
(the thing) to them with
the right hand, do not give
it with the left hand.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, dupe
lowo nwọn, ma ẹe kǔ.

If they give you something,
thank them, do not reject
it.

T'ǔ ba kọ kinni nwonyi, arifin
ni.

If you reject this thing, it
is an insult.

Nwon yio ro pe o ni to ni.

They will think that you have
enough of everything.

Lẹhinǎ, t'ǔ ba njuwe fun nwọn
tabi o nba nwọn sọrọ, ma ẹe
wo oju nwọn korokoro, ma si
ẹe na ika si nwọn.

Then, if you are giving them
a direction or you are
talking to them, do not
look straight at their
faces, do not point your
finger at them.

Ti o ba ẹe iwonyi, arifin ni
lodo nwọn.

If you do these things, it
is an insult to them (at/in
their place).

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ìyàndá Àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí
nfún ọ ní ọrò ọlọgbón kan.

Tí o bá lọ sàrin àwọn àgbàlagbà,
má tẹ'tí sílẹ k'ǔ gbọ ohun tí
nwọn nwi.

Má se rí nwọn fín.

Tí nwọn bá ní k'ǔ lọ mú nkan wá,
fi ọwọ ọtún fún nwọn, má se
fi ọwọ ọsì fún nwọn.

Tí nwọn bá bún ọ ní nkan, dúpẹ
lówọ nwọn, má se kọ.

Iyanda ----, ọmọ mi, ----
----- ni ọrò ọlọgbón kan.

Ti o ba lọ sàrin awọn agbalagba,
-- -- -- k'ǔ gbọ ohun ti
nwọn nwi.

-- --ri nwọn fín.

Ti nwọn ba ní k'ǔ lọ mu nkan wa,
-- -- -- fun nwọn, má se
-- -- -- fun nwọn.

Ti nwọn ba -- -- --, dúpẹ
lówọ nwọn, má se --.

T'ǔ bá kọ kinní nwònyí, àrifín
ni.

Nwọn yío rò pé o ní tó ni.

Léhinná, t'ǔ bá njuwe fún nwọn
tàbí ọ nba nwọn sọrọ, má se
wo ojú nwọn kòrókòró, má sì
se na ika sí nwọn.

Tí o bá se ìwònyí, àrifín ni
lódò nwọn.

T'ǔ ba kọ kinni nwonyi, ----
ni.

Nwon --- ro -- o ni to ni.

Léhinna, ----- njuwe fun nwọn
---- o nba nwọn soro -- --
-- --- korokoro, ma si
----- ika si nwọn.

Ti o ba se -----, arifin ni
-----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Iyanda Agbo, --- mi, wa ki
nfun ọ ni --- ọlogbon ----.

--- ba kọ ----- nwonyi, arifin

Ti o ba lọ ----- awon -----,
mã te'ti sile k'õ gbọ ohun ti
nwon nwi.

----- yio -- pe o ni -- ni.

Ma se -- nwon ---.

-----, t'õ ba ----- fun nwon
tabi o --- nwon ----, ma se
wo --- nwon -----, ma si
se na ika -- -----.

Ti nwon -- ni --- lọ mu nkan --,
fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwon, -- se
fi ọwọ osi -----.

Ti o -- -- iwonyi, ----- ni
lodo nwon.

-- nwon ba bun ọ ni nkan, ----
lowo ----, ma -- kọ.

1. Pari gbolohun yi: "Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nfun ọ ni _____."
2. Kinni o yẹ ki o se ti o ba lọ sārín awon agbalagba?
3. Tumo ede yi si oyinbo: "Ma se ri nwon fin".
4. Bawo ni o yẹ ki o ti se jise ti nwon ba ni ki o lọ mu nkan wa?
5. Lehin igbati enia ba gba ebun, kinni o yẹ ki o se?
6. Ni igbawo ni ko yẹ ki ọmode wo oju agbalagba korokoro?
7. Kinni awon agbalagba le kasi arifin lati ọdọ awon ọmode?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
fẹ wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan
se, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga,
ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ se nipe,
yio lo sọdọ bālẹ tabi oniwāsù.

When a PCV seeks the way to
improve a community, es-
pecially to dig a well,
the first thing which he
will do is to go to the
chief or the pastor.

Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ ba sọrọ,
lati sọ wipe 'Ohun ti mo fẹ ni
yi fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'

These (people) are those with
whom he will first discuss
the issue, to say that 'This
[the digging of a well] is
what I want for the improve-
ment of your town.'

Lẹhin nã yio sọ awọn alēbu t'o
wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn
aisan ti omi nwọnyi mǎ fa,
ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere
ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ
aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.

Then he will point out the
disadvantages of [using]
bad water ('the defects
which are in water which
is not good'), the illnesses
which such water regularly
causes, and that many children
and adults die untimely [deaths]
because of [using] bad water.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá
fẹ wá ọ̀nà láti tún àgbègbè kan
sẹ, pãpã jùlọ láti gbẹ kànga,
ohun kinní tí yíó kọkọ sẹ nípẹ,
yíó lo sọdọ bālẹ tàbí oniwāsù.

Lẹhin nã yíó sọ àwọn àlẹ̀bù t'ó
wà nínú omi tí kò dára, àwọn
àìsàn tí omi nwọ̀nyí mǎ fà,
àti wípẹ ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ ọmọ kékeré
àti àgbàlagbà ní ñkú l'ọjọ
àìpẹ, n'torí omi tí kò dára.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí ní yíó kọkọ bá sọrọ,
láti sọ wípẹ 'Ohun tí mo fẹ ní
yí fún idagbà sókè ilú nyín.'

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
fe wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan
se, pãpã julọ ---- -- ----,
ohun kinni ti yio ---- -- ----,
yio lọ sọdọ bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.

Awọn nwon yi ni yio kọkọ ba sọrọ,
 lati sọ wipe '---- -- -- -- --
 __ fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'

Lehin nā yio sọ ---- ----- t'ò
wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn
----- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- ,
ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere
ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ
aipe, n'tori --- -- -- ----.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
 fe wa ọna ---- --- ----- ---
 --, pāpā julọ lati gbẹ kanga,
 ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ se nipe,
 yio lẹ ---- ---- ---- -----.

Awọn nwon yi ni yio kọkọ -- ----,
 lati sọ wipe 'Ohun ti mo fẹ ni
 yi fun ----- ilu nyin.'

Lēhin nā yio sọ awọn alēbu t'ọ
 wa ---- --- -- -- ----, awọn
 aisan ti omi nwonyi mǎ fa,
 ati wipe ọpọlọpọ --- -----
 ati ----- ni nku l'ọjọ
 aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.

1. Bi ọmọ'sẹ Peace Corps ba fẹ sẹ eto lati gbẹ kanga si agbegbe kan kinni ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ sẹ?
2. Kinni yio kọkọ sọ fun awọn ti o lẹ lati ba sọrọ?
3. Kinni awọn ohun ti yio sọ nipa alẹbu ti o wa ninu omi ti ko dara?

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 2

Nigbatì ọmọ'se Peace Corps t'ò
ba fẹ gba imọran pe bawo ni
awọn ara ilu kan se le gbe
daradara, pãpã julọ, bawo ni
nwọn se le ni omi ti o dara,
yio pe bālẹ tabi oniwāsù jọ;
yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe
ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni o nku, nitoripe
nwọn ko ni omi daradara.

Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ni 'yanju
bawo ni nwọn se le gbẹ kanga,
bawo ni nwọn ti se le lǒ, bawo
ni orişirişì nkan t'ò jẹpe yio
le mu alǎfia ba ilu yio de fun
ilu nã.

Awọn ọba ati awọn ijoye, nwọn`yio
si gba imọran rẹ tọwọtọwọ.

Nígbàtí ọmọ'se Peace Corps t'ó
bá fẹ gba imọrán pé báwo ni
àwọn ará ilú kan se le gbé
dárádára, pãpã jùlọ, báwo ni
nwọn se le ní omi tí ó dára,
yíó pe bālẹ tàbí oníwàsù jọ;
yíó sì sọ fún nwọn wípé
òpọlọpọ ọmọ ni ó nkú, nítorípé
nwọn kò ní omi dárádára.

When a PCV wants to offer a
suggestion on how the in-
habitants of a city can live
well, especially on how they
can have good water, he will
meet with the chief or the
pastor, and he will tell them
that many children die because
they do not have good water.

Then he will advise them on how
they can dig a well, how they
can use it, [and] how things
which can promote good health
among the inhabitants may be
brought to the city.

The king and his counsellors,
they will take his advice
wholeheartedly.

Lẹhìn nã yíó gbà nwọn ní 'yànjù
báwo ni nwọn se le gbẹ kànga,
báwo ni nwọn ti se le lǒ, báwo
ni orişirişì nkan t'ó jẹpé yio
lè mú alǎfià bá ilú yíó dẹ fún
ilú nã.

Àwọn ọba àti àwọn ìjòyè, nwọn yíó
sì gba imọrán rẹ tọwọtọwọ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbati ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba fẹ gba imọran pe bawo ni
awọn ara ilu kan ẹ le gbe
daradara, pãpã julọ, ---- --
---- -- -- -- ti o dara,
yio pe ---- tabi ----- jọ;
yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe
ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni o nku, nitoripe
nwọn ko ni omi daradara.

Nigbati ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps t'o
ba fẹ --- ----- pe bawo ni
awọn ara ilu kan ẹ -- ---
-----, pãpã julọ, bawo ni
nwọn ẹ le ni --- -- - ----,
yio pe bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu jọ;
yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe
----- -- -- - ----, nitoripe
nwọn ko ni omi daradara.

Lẹhin nã yio --- ---- -- '-----
bawo ni nwọn ẹ le gbẹ kanga,
---- -- ---- ---- -- --, bawo
ni orişirişi nkan t'o jẹpe yio
le mu alãfia ba ilu yio de fun
ilu nã.

Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ni 'yanju
bawo ni nwọn ẹ le --- ----,
bawo ni nwọn tişẹ le lõ, bawo
ni orişirişi nkan t'o jẹpe yio
le mu ----- -- --- yio de fun
ilu nã.

Awọn ọba ati awọn ijoye, nwọn yio
si gba ----- -- -- toṣotoṣo.

Awọn --- ati awọn -----, nwọn yio
si gba imọran rẹ toṣotoṣo.

1. Kinni ohun ti ọmọ'şẹ Peace Corps yio kọkọ ẹ bi o ba fẹ
gba awọn ara ilu kan ni imọran bi nwọn tişẹ le ni omi ti
o dara?
2. Iyanju wo ni yio gba awọn ara ilu nã?
3. Kinni ohun ti o nşẹ si awọn enia ti ko ni omi ti o dara?
4. Bawo ni ọba ati awọn ijoye yio tişẹ gba imọran ti ọmọ'şẹ
Peace Corps yi fun wọn?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 3

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wa
ona lati mu alāfia wa si ilu,
pāpā julo lati gbẹ kanga, yio
koko lo si odo bāle tabi oniwāsu.

If a PCV wants to seek a way
to bring healthfulness to
a town, especially to dig
a well, he will first of all
go to the chief or the pastor
(of the town).

Yio ba nwọn sọ nipa alēbu t'o wa
nipa mimu omi ti ko dara, bi
iwonyi se nmu iku ati orişiriş
arun wa.

He will discuss with them the
evils that are in drinking
bad water, how this brings
death and various diseases.

Lẹhin nā yio sọ fun nwọn bawo ni
nwọn o se gbẹ kanga yi, bawo
ni nwọn yio se mọ odi yi kanga
ka ti awon eranko bi ewure tabi
agutan ko fi ni le mā ya'gbẹ
seba re.

Then he will tell them how
they will dig this well,
how they will build a fence
around it so that animals
like goats or sheep may not
pass their dung near it.

Opolopo nwọn - inu nwọn yio dun
lati ri eleyi nitoripe nwọn fe
lati gbe fun opolopo odun.

Many of them [the people] will
be very glad to see this,
because they like to live
for many years.

Bí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá fẹ̀ wá
 ọ̀nà láti mú aláfià wá sí ilú,
 pápá jùlọ láti gbẹ̀ kànga, yíó
 kókó lọ sí ọdọ bálẹ̀ tabí oníwàsù.

Yíó bá nwọn sọ nípá àlěbù t'ó wà
 nípá mímu omi tí kò dára, bí
 iwònyí sẹ́ nmú ikú àti oríṣíríṣí
 àrùn wá.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps tí o bá fẹ̀ wá
 ọ̀nà lati mu aláfià wá sí ilu,
 pápá jùlọ lati --- ----, yíó
 kókó lọ sí ọdọ ---- tabí -----.

Yíó bá nwọn sọ nípá alěbu t'ó wá
 nípá mímu omi tí kò dára, bí
 iwònyí sẹ́ nmú --- ati -----
 ---- wá.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ yíó sọ fun nwọn bawo ni
 nwọn o sẹ́ gbẹ̀ kànga yí, bawo
 ni nwọn --- -- -- -- ----
 -- ti awọn ẹranko bí ewurẹ́ tabí
 agutan kò fí ní lẹ́ mǎ yá'gbẹ́
 sẹ́bá rẹ́.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọn - inu nwọn yíó dùn
 ---- -- ----- nitoripe nwọn fẹ́
 lati gbe fun ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀dún.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ yíó sọ fun nwọn bawo ni
 nwọn ó sẹ́ gbẹ̀ kànga yí, bawo
 ni nwọn yíó sẹ́ mọ́ odi yí kànga
 ká tí àwọn ẹranko bí ewurẹ́ tabí
 àgùtàn kò fí ní lẹ́ mǎ yá'gbẹ́
 sẹ́bá rẹ́.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọn - inu nwọn yíó dùn
 láti rí eléyí nítorípe nwọn fẹ́
 láti gbẹ́ fun ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ọ̀dún.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps tí o bá fẹ̀ wá
 ọ̀nà lati mu ----- -- -- ----,
 pápá jùlọ lati gbẹ̀ kànga, yíó
 kókó lọ sí ọdọ bálẹ̀ tabí oníwàsù.

Yíó bá nwọn sọ nípá ----- t'ó wá
 nípá ---- -- -- -- -- dára, bí
 iwònyí sẹ́ nmú iku ati oríṣíríṣí
 arun wá.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ yíó sọ fun nwọn bawo ni
 ----- -- -- -- -- --, bawo
 ni nwọn yíó sẹ́ mọ́ odi yí kànga
 ká tí awọn ----- bí ewurẹ́ tabí
 ----- kò fí ní lẹ́ mǎ yá'gbẹ́
 sẹ́bá rẹ́.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ nwọn - inu nwọn yíó dùn
 lati rí eleyi nitoripe nwọn fẹ́
 lati gbe fun ----- .

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Awon wo ni omo'se Peace Corps yio kọkọ ba da imoran bi o ba nfe lati mu anfani wa si ilu kan?
2. Kinni ohun ti yio so fun won nipa mimu omi ti ko dara?
3. Kinni awon ohun ti yio so fun won nipa kanga gbigbe?
4. Nitori kinni inu won yio fi dun lati ni omi ti o dara?

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 1

Ti a ba fẹ sin adie lati le mā
ri ọpọlọpọ eyin nibe, a o
toju awon adie t'o dara lati
ko nwon sibi kannā.

If we want to raise poultry
to be able to get plenty
of eggs from them, we shall
select fine chickens and
keep them in a pen ('...fine
chickens, in order to gather
them to the same place').

Lehin nā a o fun nwon ni onje
t'o dara.

Then we shall give them good
food.

Opọlọpọ awon enia wa ni nmā
powe wipe 'Oniranu a je'yin
awo.'

Many of our people quote the
proverb: 'He that eats a
guinea-fowl egg is a prodigal
person.'

Itumọ eleyi ni wipe eyin ki
ise nkan ti enia le mā ko je.

The meaning of this is that the
egg is not what a person should
buy and eat.

Awon adie - k'a kan mā sin adie
lati tun le bi omọ adie miran
ni awon enia ntoju adie fun.

That fowl may produce young
ones seems to be the reason
why our people keep poultry.

Sugbon asise patapata ni eleyi.

But this is a complete mistake.

Awon enia wa, o ye ki nwon k'o
mọ wipe eyin dara pupọ l'ara.

It is proper that our people
know that eggs are very
beneficial to the body.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Tí a bá fẹ̀ sin adìẹ̀ látí lẹ̀ mǎ
rí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ẹ̀yìn níbẹ̀, a ó
tọ́jú àwọn adìẹ̀ t'ó dára látí
kó nwọn síbí kannǎ.

Léhin nǎ a ó fún nwọn ní onjẹ
t'ó dára.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀nià wa ni nǎ
pòwẹ̀ wípé 'Oníranù a jẹ̀' yin
awó.'

Ti a ba fẹ sin adìẹ̀ .lati le mǎ
ri ----- nibe, a o
toju awon ----- lati
ko nwon sibi kannǎ.

Léhin nǎ a o fun nwon ni ----
t'o dara.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ awon enia wa ni nǎ
powe wipe '-----
-----.'

Itumọ̀ eleyi ni wipe ẹ̀yìn kí
ìsẹ̀ nkan tí enia le mǎ -- --.

Ìtúmọ̀ eléyí ní wípé ẹ̀yìn kí
ìsẹ̀ nkan tí ẹ̀nià lẹ̀ mǎ kó jẹ.

Àwọn adìẹ̀ - k'á kàn mǎ sin adìẹ̀
látí tún lẹ̀ bí ọ̀mọ̀ adìẹ̀ mǐràn
ní àwọn ẹ̀nià ntọ́jú adìẹ̀ fún.

Ṣùgbọ̀n àsìsẹ̀ pátápátá ni eléyí.

Àwọn ẹ̀nià wa, ó yẹ kí nwọn k'ó
mọ̀ wípé ẹ̀yìn dára púpọ̀ l'ára.

Awon adie - k'a kan ma ----
lati tun le bi omọ adie miran
ni awon enia -----.

Ṣugbọn ----- patapata ni eleyi.

Awon enia wa, o yẹ ki nwon k'o
mọ wipe eyin ----- l'ara.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ti a ba fẹ sin adie lati le mǎ
ri ọpọlọpọ eyin nibe, a o
toju awon adie t'o dara lati
-- ---- ---- ----.

Lehin nǎ a o --- ---- -- ----
t'o dara.

Opọlọpọ awon enia wa ni ---
---- wipe 'Oniranu a je'yin
awo.'

Itumo eleyi ni wipe ---- --
---- ---- -- ---- le mǎ ko je.

Awon adie - k'a kan mǎ sin adie
lati tun le -- ---- ----
ni awon enia ntoju adie fun.

Sugbon asise ----- -- ----.

Awon enia wa, o ye -- ---- --
-- wipe eyin dara pupo l'ara.

1. Kinni ao se ti a ba fẹ lati sin adie ki a bǎ le ri
ọpọlọpọ eyin?
2. Kinni owe ti awon Yoruba mǎ pa nipa enia ti o ba nra
eyin je?
3. Kinni ọpọlọpọ ro wipe adie sinsin wa fun?
4. Nje ero yi ba igbayi mu?
5. Da'rukọ ohun kan ti o ye ki awon Yoruba ki o mo nipa
eyin jije.

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 2

Ti a ba fẹ toju awọn adie, pãpã
julọ lati le ri eyin lara nwọn,
a o ko awọn adie nwonyi sibi ti
o dara, a o si fun nwọn l'onjẹ
t'o dara pupọ.

If we want to keep poultry,
especially in order to get
eggs from them, we shall
keep these chickens in a
good pen, and we shall give
them very good food.

Opọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nwọn ni
igbagbọ wipe oniranu enia ni
nje eyin awo.

Many of our people have the
belief that it is a prodigal
person who eats eggs.

Ṣugbọn aṣiṣe ni eleyi.

But this is a mistake.

Awọn enia wa ntọju adie lati le
bi omọ adie miran ni.

Our people keep poultry simply
for the purpose of raising
more chickens.

Ṣugbọn o yẹ ki a ni eyin lopoopo,
ki a si mǎ jẹ nwọn, nitoripe
eyin jẹ nkan ti o wulo lati tun
ara wa se.

But it is proper that we should
have many eggs, and eat them
because eggs are something
which is useful to build up
our bodies.

Opọlọpọ omọ kekeke, o yẹ ki nwọn
k'o mǎ jẹ eyin, o si yẹ ki
agbalagba nǎ mǎ jẹ eyin pelu.

Many children should eat eggs,
and it is also right that
the adults should eat eggs.

Tí a bá fẹ́ tójú àwọn adíẹ, pàpá
jùlọ láti lẹ́ rí ẹyín lára nwọn,
a ó kǫ àwọn adíẹ nwònyí síbí tí
ó dára, a ó sì fún nwọn l'ónjẹ
t'ó dára púpọ́.

Ọpọlọpọ àwọn ènià wa ni nwọn ní
ìgbàgbọ́ wípé oníranù ènià ni
njẹ ẹyín awo.

Şugbón àşìşẹ ni eléyí.

Àwọn ènià wa ntójú adíẹ láti lẹ́
bí ọmọ adíẹ mǐràn ni.

Şugbón ó yẹ kí a ní ẹyín lópọlópọ
kí a sì mǎ jẹ nwọn, nítorí pé
ẹyín jẹ nkan tí ó wúló láti tún
ara wa ẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kẹkẹkẹ, ó yẹ kí nwọn
k'ó mǎ jẹ ẹyín, ó sì yẹ kí
àgbàlagbà nǎ mǎ jẹ ẹyín pẹlú.

Ti a ba fe ----, pàpá
julọ lati le ri ẹyín lara nwọn,
a o kó awọn adíẹ nwònyí síbí tí
- ----, a o sì fun nwọn l'----
t'o dara pupọ.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nwọn ni
ìgbàgbọ́ wípe ---- ni
njẹ ẹyín awo.

Şugbón ---- ni eleyi.

Awọn enia wa ntọju adíẹ lati le
-- ---- ni.

Şugbón o yẹ ki a ni ----
ki a si mǎ jẹ nwọn, nítorí pé
ẹyín jẹ nkan tí o wulo lati tun
-- -- ẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ ----, o yẹ ki nwọn
k'ó mǎ jẹ ẹyín, o sì yẹ ki
----- nǎ mǎ jẹ ẹyín pẹlú.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Ti a ba fẹ toju awon adie, pãpã
julọ lati le ri ---- ---- ----,
a o ko awon adie nwonyi sibi ti
o dara, a o si ---- ---- ----
t'o dara pupọ.

Opolopo ---- ---- wa ni nwon ni
----- wipe oniranu enia ni
nje eyin awo.

Sugbon asise -- -----.

Awon enia wa ----- ---- lati le
bi omọ adie miran ni.

Sugbon o ye ki a ni eyin lopolopo
ki a -- -- -- ----, nitoripe
eyin je nkan ti o wulo lati tun
ara wa se.

Opolopo omọ kekeke, - -- -- ----
--- -- -- ----, o si ye ki
----- nã mã je eyin pelu.

1. Ona wo ni a le gba lati ri eyin dãdã lati ara awon adie wa?
2. Kinni igbagbo ti opolopo awon Yoruba ni nipa eyin jije?
3. Ni asiko yi, kinni a le so nipa igbagbo yi?
4. Nitori kinni awon enia wa fi ntọju adie?
5. Nitori kinni o fi ye fun wa lati mã je eyin?
6. Awon wo lo ye ki o mã je eyin?

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 3

Owe ti o wọpọ lārin awon enia
wa nipe 'Oniranu enia a
j'eyin awo.'

A saying which is common among
our people is, 'He is a prod-
igal person that eats eggs.'

Awon ọlogbon enia ti ri pe
aṣiṣe ni owe yi, nitoripe
eyin je nkan ti o dara pupo
l'ara.

The wise have discovered that
this saying is a mistake,
because the egg is something
which is very good for the
body.

O ye ki awon enia wa k'o ni
adiẹ ki nwon k'o si sin
nwon ọpọlọpọ, nitoripe
nipa sinsin adie nwonyi
a nni awon eyin.

It is proper that our people
have chickens, and that by
keeping these chickens we
have eggs.

Ninu eyin jije idagba soke wa
fun eran ara wa.

In eating eggs, there is
development for our body
tissues.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jepe o ti
baje, eyin jije o ndi nwon.

For all parts of the body
already worn out, eating
eggs fills them.

Ṣugbon ti a ko ba je eyin,
aṣiṣe gbā l'eleyi.

But if we fail to eat eggs,
this is a real mistake.

Òwè tí ó wọ̀pọ̀ lā̀rín àwọn ènià
wa nípé 'Oníranù ènià a
j'ẹ̀yin awó.'

Àwọn ọ̀lọgbọ̀n ènià tí rí pé
àṣìṣe ní ọ̀wè yí, nítorípé
ẹ̀yin jẹ́ nkan tí ó ǵára púpọ̀
l'ára.

Ó yẹ kí àwọn ènià wa k'ó ní
adiẹ kí nwọn k'ó sì sìn
nwọn lópọ̀lópọ̀, nítorípé
nípa sínsin adíẹ nwọ̀nyí
à níni àwọn ẹ̀yin.

Owe ti o ---- awon enia
wa nipe '----- enia a
j'eyin ----.'

Awon ----- ti ri pe
asise ni owe yi, nitoripe
eyin je nkan ti o dara pupo
l'ara.

O ye ki awon enia wa ---
---- ki nwon k'o si sin
nwon lopolopo, nitoripe
nipa sinsin adie wonyi
a nni -----.

Nínú ẹ̀yin jìjẹ ìdàgbà sókè wà
fún ẹ̀ran ara wa.

Gbogbo ibi ara tó jẹ́pẹ́ ó tí
bàjẹ́, ẹ̀yin jìjẹ́ ó ndí nwọn.

Ṣùgbọ̀n tí a kò bá jẹ́ ẹ̀yin,
àṣìṣe gbà l'eleyí.

Ninu eyin jije idagba soke wa
fun ---- - - - .

Gbogbo ibi ara to jepe o --
----, eyin jije o ndi nwon.

Ṣugbọ̀n ti a ko ba je eyin,
----- l'eleyi.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

--- ti o wọpọ lārin ----
 -- nipe 'Oniranu enia a
 j'eyin awo.'

Ninu ---- idagba soke wa
 fun ẹran ara wa.

Awọn ọlọgbọn enia ti ri pe
 aṣiṣe ni --- --, nitoripe
 ---- -- ti o dara pupọ
 l'ara.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o ti
 bajẹ, ẹyin jije - ----.

Ṣugbọn ti a -- -- -- --,
 aṣiṣe gbā l'eleyi.

O yẹ ki awọn enia wa k'o ni
 adie ki nwọn k'o si ---
 -----, nitoripe
 nipa sinsin adie nwonyi
 a nni awọn ẹyin.

1. Pari owe yi: "Oniranu ____."
2. Kinni ero awọn ọlọgbọn nipa ẹyin jije?
3. Kinni o yẹ ki awọn enia wa ẹ nipa adie sinsin?
4. Kinni anfāni ti o wa ninu ẹyin jije?
5. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin ____."

RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ
si Naijiria, ohun kinni ti
o yẹ k'o kọkọ ẹ ni lati ba
awọn enia sọrọ, bawo ni nwọn
se le toju nkan oko nwọn ti
yio fi dara.

When a PCV goes to Nigeria,
the first thing which he
ought to do is to discuss
with the people how they
can best take care of their
crops.

Ni ọna yi yio pe awọn agbẹ jọ,
yio si ẹ alaye bawo ni nwọn
se le tun oko nwọn ẹ, bawo
ni nwọn ẹ le gbín ohun ọgbín
t'o dara, bawo ni nwọn ẹ le
kọ ẹ rẹ.

In this process, he will call
the farmers together [for
a discussion], and he will
explain how they can improve
their farms, how they can
plant good crops, how they
can harvest them.

Ti o ba ẹ eyi tan, yio gba
nwọn ni'yanju bawo ni nwọn
o ti ẹ toju nwọn.

After he has done this, he
will advise them [on] how
they will store them ('care
for them').

Lẹhin nà o le pe awọn obinrin
jọ lati ba nwọn sọrọ, ọna wo
ni nwọn le gba toju ọmọ nwọn.

Then he can call the women
together to discuss with
them [on] how they can
care for their children.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps bá lẹ́
sí Nàìjíríà, ohun Kínní tí
ó yẹ k'ó kọkọ ẹ ni láti bá
àwọn ènià sọrọ, báwo ni nwọn
ẹ lẹ tójú nkan oko nwọn tí
yíó fi dára.

Ní ọnà yí yíó pe àwọn àgbẹ́ jọ,
yíó sì ẹ àlàyé báwo ni nwọn
ẹ lẹ tún oko nwọn ẹ, báwo
ni nwọn ẹ lẹ gbín ohun ọgbín
t'ó dára, báwo ni nwọn ẹ lẹ
kórè rẹ.

Nígbà tí ọmọ Peace Corps ba lẹ́
sí Naijiria, ohun Kinni tí
o yẹ k'o kọkọ ẹ ni lati ba
awọn enia sọrọ, ---- -- ----
-- -- ---- ---- -- ---- tí
yio fi dara.

Ni ọna yi yio pe ---- ---- jọ,
yio si ẹ alaye bawo ni nwọn
ẹ le tun oko nwọn ẹ, bawo
ni nwọn ẹ le ---- ---- ----
t'o dara, bawo ni nwọn ẹ le
---- rẹ.

Tí ó bá ẹ èyí tán, yíó gbà
nwọn ní'yànjù báwo ni nwọn
ó tişẹ tójú nwọn.

Lẹhin nǎ ó lẹ pe àwọn obínrin
jọ láti bá nwọn sọrọ, ọnà wo
ni nwọn lẹ gbà tójú ọmọ nwọn.

Ti o ba ẹ eyi tan, yio gba
nwọn ni'yanju bawo ni nwọn
o tişẹ ---- ----.

Lẹhin nǎ o le pe ---- ----
jọ lati ba nwọn sọrọ, ọna wo
ni nwọn le gba ---- --- nwọn.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ
si Naijiria, ohun kinni ti
o yẹ k'o kọkọ se ni '-----
-----, bawo ni nwọn
se le toju nkan oko nwọn ti
yio fi dara.

Ni ọna yi yio pe awọn agbẹ jọ,
yio si se alaye bawo -- ----
-- -- --- --- ---- --, bawo
ni nwọn se le gbin ohun ọgbin
t'o dara, bawo ni ---- -- --
---- --.

Ti o ba se eyi tan, yio gba
nwọn ----- bawo ni nwọn
o ti se toju nwọn.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin
jọ ---- -- ---- ----, ọna wo
ni nwọn le gba toju ọmọ, nwọn.

1. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki ọmọ'se, Peace Corps se nigbati
o ba lọ si Naijiria?
2. Kinni awọn imọran ti ọmọ'se, Peace Corps le fun awọn agbẹ?
3. Iru imọran wo ni o le fun awọn obinrin?

RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 2

Omọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupọ
fun Naijiria nipa biba awọn
enia sọrọ.

A PCV can be very useful to
Nigeria by advising the
people (the Nigerians).

Ekinni o le pe awọn agbẹ, ki o
la nwọn lọyẹ bawo ni a tişe
le gbin nkan oko wa ni asiko
ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tişe
le tun ilẹ oko wa şe, bawo ni
a şe le kore nkan oko wa.

First, he can meet with the
farmers and explain to them
how we can plant our crops
at the best time, how we
can improve the soil on our
farm, how we can harvest
our crops.

Lehin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ,
pãpã julọ awọn ti nwọn ti bimọ,
bawo ni a le toju omọ wa ni ọna
ti o mọ, iru aşọ wo ni o yẹ ki
a wọ fun nwọn, lehin nã bawo ni
a şe le toju ilẹ ile wa ni ọna
t'o jepe yio mu alãfia ba wa.

Then he can invite the women,
most especially those that
have had babies, for advice
on how to take care of our
children in a clean way, the
type of dress which we ought
to put on them; then, how
we can take care of our house
in a way that will promote
('bring') healthful living
[to us].

Omọ Peace Corps, ó lè wúlò púpọ̀
fún Nàìjíríà nípa bíbá àwọn
ẹ̀nià sọ̀rọ̀.

Èkínní ó lè pe àwọn àgbẹ̀, kí ó
là nwọn lóyẹ̀ báwo ni a tiṣe
lè gbín nkan oko wa ní àsìkò
tí yíó fi dára, báwo ni a tiṣe
lè tún ilẹ̀ oko wa ṣe, báwo ni
a ṣe lè kórè nkan oko wa.

Omọ Peace Corps, o le ----
fun Naijiria nipa biba awon
enia sororo.

Ekinni o le pe awon agbe, ki o
-- ---- bawo ni a tiṣe
le gbín nkan oko wa ni asiko
-- ----, bawo ni a tiṣe
-- ---- wa ṣe, bawo ni
a ṣe le kore nkan oko wa.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ o le pe awon obinrin jo,
pápá júlọ̀ awon ti nwon ti bimọ̀,
bawo ni a -- ---- ni ọ̀nà
ti o mọ̀, iru asọ̀ wo ni o yẹ̀ kí
-- ----, lẹ́hìn nǎ bawo ni
a ṣe le tọ́ju ilẹ̀ ilẹ̀ wa ni ọ̀nà
t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ yíó mu aláṣíà bá wa.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ ó lè pe àwọn obínrin jọ,
pápá júlọ̀ àwọn tí nwọn tí bímọ̀,
báwo ni a lè tọ́jú omọ wa ní ọ̀nà
tí ó mọ̀, irú asọ̀ wo ni ó yẹ̀ kí
a wọ̀ fún nwọn, lẹ́hìn nǎ báwo ni
a ṣe lè tọ́jú ilẹ̀ ilẹ̀ wa ní ọ̀nà
t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ yíó mǔ aláṣíà bá wa.

Omọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupo
fun Naijiria nipa ----
-----.

Ekinni o le pe ----, ki o
la nwon loye bawo ni a tiṣe
le ---- wa ni asiko
ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tiṣe
le tun ----, bawo ni
a ṣe le ---- nkan oko wa.

Lẹ́hìn nǎ o le pe ----,
pápá júlọ̀ awon ti nwon ti ----,
bawo ni a le tọ́ju omọ wa ni ọ̀nà
-- --, iru ---- ni o yẹ̀ kí
a wọ̀ fun nwon, lẹ́hìn nǎ bawo ni
a ṣe le tọ́ju ---- wa ni ọ̀nà
t'ó jẹ́pẹ̀ yíó mu aláṣíà bá wa.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Ona wo ni ọmọ'se Peace Corps le gba wulo fun Naijiria?
2. Da'rukọ awon imoran ti ọmọ'se Peace Corps le fun awon agbe ni Naijiria.
3. Iru awon obinrin wo ni o tun le pe jo?
4. Imoran wo ni yio fun iru awon obinrin bayi?